Published by the Boston Wesleyan Association, for the New England Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Vol. XIX. { A. STEVENS, EDITOR. FRANKLIN RAND, AGENT.

BOSTON AND PORTLAND.

TESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1848.

OFFICE, No. 7 CORNHILL. } No. 49.

For the Herald and Journal.

#### SABBATH REFLECTIONS.

"Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven."-Scripture. How oft, dear friends, that holy prayer is breathed, And in the voiceless chambers of the heart No answering echo finds ! at morn, at eve, In hours of tranquil thought, we lift on high These human hearts, and say, "Thy will be done!" Foreseeing not that in their depths, a fount Of unbelief lies hid, whose troubled waves

Within the inner temple of the soul We enter in, and bow before the Lord, And deem our will submitted to his sway, When but an hour of human agony Can break the reed on which we lean.

Can never be at rest.

I sat at night within my lonely room, Sleepless and pale, with anxious thought; Day after day had slowly passed away, And my poor child had wasted with the hour, Until its cheek had caught the hue of death, Its eye grown dim and dull, and the blue Tracery of the sluggish veins shone out Distinct and clear the characters of death. Oft had it lay in troubled slumber hushed Within my arms, for I had pressed my hands Upon my eyes, and drove the struggling Teardrops back, and sung it to its rest, When ev'ry tone had almost melted To a thrill of agony; for hope Was in my heart, and I had vainly deemed My love omnipotent to save, and oft I pressed the frail, weak flower of love unto My heart, and wound the pale, thin arms about My neck, and dreampt such dreams of health and hope For my sad heart, that I could smile again : I said, "Thy holy will be done," but O! I thought, "God will not make me desolate."

But now it lay in very helplessness; Its little hands were motionless and chill, And when I said, " My child, my boy," with all A mother's love in those two words, it could But raise its drooping lid, and seek to smile; Death had already touched its lip. O, friend, The memory of that hour is agony. I heard them say, "Lay down the child to die!" And counted on my heart, the fluttering breath, Which fainter, fainter grew, till all was bushed. 'Twas done ! the child so loved was mine no more !

O death! of all the workers in this busy world Of change, thou only art the changeless ever; Love is regained and lost, misfortunes Are repaired, but thou movest onward with thy Still and solemn pace, remediless and stern.

Hope was extinct, and yet I wildly prayed.

"O give me back my child-it is not dead !" Days passed, and I grew calmer in my grief-Long hours, in which I sat, tearless and sad, Beside the empty cradle of my babe. And seemed to see its fragile form, endeared From very helplessness, reposing there Again-the light, fair hair, which I had smoothed So oft, was waving in my breath-the eyes, So deeply blue, were lifted yet to mine: And then a sound would wake me from my dreams, To feel that he was not. Oft in the deep, Still hours of night, from slumber sudden woke. I stretched my arms to take my boy, or seemed To hear the plaintive voice, which to his side So oft bad called, and woke to clasp my hands In agony, that he, whose lightest poi I would have purchased with the years of life, Was in the earth.

O, friend, my heart was sinning in its woe; That heart which I had deemed submissive To His will-the lips which oft had breathed That prayer, " Thy will be done," could offer it No more. God lighted up its inmost depths, And O! I saw how unbelief and doubt were Dwellers there-how all the ties of earth had Bonnel my soul in bonds, and faint and sick I lifted up my voice for aid.

Renine not, then, dear friend, when sorrow wrings thy soul, It is the medicine the Great Physician inisters on earth to souls diseased; As some kind father forces on his child A draught most bitter to the taste, so God Awakes thee with his chastening hand to life-The spirit's life of hope and trust-por deem le loves thee less, though all unanswered seem Thy prayers. The life thou ask'st, the blessings craved, Would stand between thy soul and Heaven: but bow Thyself in peace, and say, "That which we know Not now, our souls shall all hereafter know "

Natchitoches, Nov. 1, 1848.

#### POLITY OF METHODISM.

Difficulties subsequent to election—Calls may be rejected—A

the M. E. Church, and the plan of particular highest degree. churches electing their pastors; and some of "But I have no witness that I am saved isfactory election are brought into view.

taken place with a good degree of harmony. witness. Suppose the choice to be even unanimous. A "Q. 19. But what Scripture makes mention call is made out, and in due form sent to the of any such thing, or gives any reason to expect person elected. Does he come? He may, or it? have secured the choice of the electors. An which are freely given us of God.'-1 Cor. 2: able minister is called from some other church, 12.

And when a minister has been obtained, is it given us.' speedy dismission ensues. In some instances the highest sense. And does he not witness, churches are imposed upon by injudicious and that they are such in the highest sense? What interested recommendations. Mr. James has reason have we to doubt it?
the following passage on this subject: "Let "What, if a man were to affirm, (as indeed able. To recommend any person out of mere if any affirm, that it belongs only to the lowest pity, because he is destitute of a situation, or class?

but a community; not in reference to temporal, this then also 'we know that we are of God given from a love of patronage; in others, from same manner. an excess of good nature; but from whatever cause thay proceed, the mischief they do is in-calculable."—Page 168.

Whatever may be the causes, certain it is, that, in many instances, ministers are scarcely settled before the subject of their dismission is

But let us try a more favorable supposition young man of very superior qualifications; are V., pp. 515-517. they sure of retaining him? It frequently happens that after a church has been destitute a long time, and has gone to great expense of pains and money to secure the pastoral services of some favorite, he is settled but a short time before a call comes from some other church. He accepts it; and while there may be joy on the one hand, there are mortification and heartburnings on the other. The deserved encomi ums which were bestowed upon him, for the purpose of increasing his popularity and usefulness, among those who, it was supposed, would be long favored with his ministrations, were the means of attracting toward him the attention of some richer and more influential congregation, and have resulted in his removal.

Large and wealthy city congregations have very great advantages over others, on the electing plan, as they can call and secure the ablest men, from all parts of the land, and retain them as long as it may seem desirable; inasmuch as they cannot be called away to places offering either a better support or wider fields of useful-

The foregoing argument has proceeded upon the supposition that the prerogative of choosing and settling pastors is in the hands of a majority of the whole membership of the churches respectively. What if it should appear on inquiry that this is not the case? It must be kept in mind that most, if not all of the churches which elect their pastors, exclude females from the privilege of voting; and yet, in many cases, this sex constitutes a majority, or two-thirds, of the church. It also often occurs, that the female portion of the church embodies the greater amount of piety, intelligence, wealth and influence; so that the pastor, after all, may be elected by the smaller part of the church, and that part, it may be, the least competent to judge of his qualifications.

For the Herald and Journal.

#### WESLEY ON CHRISTIAN PERFECTION.

V. THE DOCTRINE RESPECTING THE WIT-NESS OF THE SPIRIT.

" Q. 16. But how do you know that you are sanctified, saved from your inbred corrup-"A. I can know it no otherwise than I know

that I am justified. 'Hereby know we that we are of God,' in either sense, 'by the Spirit that he hath given us.' "We know it by the witness and by the fruit

of the Spirit. And, First, by the witness. As, with our spirit, that our sins were forgiven; so, when we were sanctified he bore witness that they were taken away. Indeed, the witness of sanctification is not always clear at first; (as neither is that of justification;) neither is it afterward always the same, but like that of justification, sometimes stronger and sometimes fainter. Yea, and sometimes it is withdrawn. Yet, in general, the latter testimony of the Spirit is both as clear and as steady as the for-

" Q. 17. But what need is there of it, see ing sanctification is a real change, not a relative one only, like justification?

" A. But is the new birth a relative change only? Is not this a real change? Therefore, if we need no witness of our sanctification, because it is a real change, for the same reason we should need none, that we are born of or are the children of God.

" Q. 18. But does not sanctification shine by

its own light? "A. And does not the new birth too? Sometimes it does; and so does sanctification; at others it does not. In the hour of temptation Satan clouds the work of God, and injects various doubts and reasonings, especially in those who have either very weak or very strong understandings. At such times there is absolute need of that witness, without which the work of sanctification not only could not be to convert the world. minister when settled may not suit-A church may be able to discerned, but could no longer subsist. Were it not for this, the soul could not then abide in the love of God; much less could it rejoice In the preceding chapter a comparison is in- evermore, and in everything give thanks. In stituted between the manner of supplying these circumstances, therefore, a direct testi-

the difficulties which stand in the way of a sat- from sin. And yet I have no doubt of it.' Very well: as long as you have no doubt, it is Let us now suppose the election to have enough; when you have, you will need that

may not. Perhaps he has been a candidate, but "A. That Scripture, 'We have received, he cannot accept the offered salary, and so re- not the spirit that is of the world, but the Spirit ects the call. Perhaps none of the candidates which is of God; that we may know the things

but he declines the overture. There may be a "Now surely sanctification is one of 'the long succession of these repulses. Churches things which are freely given us of God.' And are often obliged to moderate greatly their de- no possible reason can be assigned why this mands in reference to ministerial abilities. But should be excepted, when the Apostle says, ' We no sooner do they come down to a lower grade receive the Spirit' for this very end, 'that we of qualifications, than their unanimity ceases. | may know the things which are' thus 'freely

certain that the church will be satisfied? May "Is not the same thing implied in that wellnot these difficulties very soon recur? Congre- known Scripture, 'The Spirit itself witnesseth gations are not unfrequently captivated by a few with our spirit, that we are the children of God! shing sermons, and find out, in a short time -Rom. 8: 16. Does he witness this only to after the settlement, that their new minister is those who are children of God in the lowest acompetent to the task he has assumed. A sense? Nay, but to those also who are such in

ministers to whom applications are made by a many do,) that this witness belongs only to the destitute church, to recommend them a candidate, beware of suffering themselves to mention answer, 'The Apostle makes no restriction; the name of any individual whom, in their conscientious opinion, they do not think to be suit- of God?' And will not the same answer hold,

out of natural affection or friendship, because "Consider likewise 1 John 5: 19: 'We happens to be a relative or acquaintance, know that we are of God.' How? 'By the without regard to his character, general quali- Spirit that he hath given us.' Nay, 'hereby heations, or suitableness for the situation in we know that he abideth in us.' And what question, is a most criminal act, and deserves ground have we, either from Scripture or reason, the severest reprobation; it is an act of the to exclude the witness, any more than the fruit,

interests, but to spiritual and eternal ones. In and in what sense we are so; whether we a some cases unsuitable recommendations are babes, young men, or fathers, we know in the

in regard to the cupabilities of the new incum-bent. The church has succeeded in obtaining a and closely with God."—Wesley's Works, Vol. faith and works.

HARRAWAR.

ERRATA .- In the second number of "Wesley on Christian Perfection," Herald, Nov. 8, the marks of quotation are omitted from some of the paragraphs, and the phrase " simple perof the paragraphs, and the phrase "simple perfection" is printed—it was not so written—for labors. He might well say, with regard to a " sinless perfection." HARRAWAR.

#### For the Herald and Journal.

THE LIGHT OF EXPERIENCE.

Among the professed disciples of Christ there are many erroneous differences of opinion in relation to the subject of entire sanctification. Some of these opinions are the offspring of prejudice and ignorance, and others are more particularly the sad fruits of a wilful disobedience to the command, "Be ye holy." From whatever cause these erroneous opinions may originate, they may and should be corrected through the light emanating from deep Christian experience. For instance, let a Congregationalist, or a Methodist, or a Baptist, or one of any other sect, but make and maintain an entire consecration of all they have and are to God, and then rely solely and constantly by faith on the atonement of Christ for present salvation from sin, the experience which would follow such a course would correct all essential errors, both in theory and in practice. The light thus reflected on the Scriptural doctrine of Christian perfection would far exceed the light of the most profound TO FRIENDS OF THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH. arguments and theories.

knoweth not, neither discerneth the things of bath :the Spirit, for they are spiritually discerned. The Secretary of the Union has visited twenknow not, neither can they know them until they are experienced. Cavillers and opposers would show their wisdom if they let alone the subject of Christian perfection till they obtained the light emanating from its experience. It sabbath day and keeping it holy, and has emrequires experience to judge of any thing corbodied them in a Sabbath Manual. What has

mentally and practically. Here is a threefold monizing one with the other. Were it not for lest we exceed the limits of brevity.

#### DR. BEECHER ON REVIVALS.

The following language of the venerable Dr. Beecher is strong and impressive .- N. C. Advocate.

"My brethren, WE MUST HAVE REVIVALS! It must rain faster, or we perish with drouth!

churches with pastors and teachers, observed by mony that we are sanctified is necessary in the soul. How many of those who witnessed the greater good. To obtain the needful means, we sufficient, contemptuous schemers, when the benefit to mankind.

take to all eternity to convert the world. We parts of our country, its salutary effects might must travel faster.

You will ask me, how are revivals to be ob-

ndications of Providence, and endeavor-"Not that I affirm that all young men, or ing, I the grace of God to seize upon the apeven fathers, have this testimony every moment. propriate moment. If the time came when ef-There may be intermissions of the direct testi-mony that they are thus born of God; but found my own heart not prepared for a revival, those intermissions are fewer and shorter as they I took it to the throne of grace for correction. grow up in Christ; and some have the testimony Revivals, like all good things, are to be labored both of their justification and sanctification, for, intelligently, faithfully. Do any of you without any intermission at all; which I pre- feel the need of a revival in your churches?

> "Strong and impressive," says the Nashville Christian Advocate, on introducing the article above to the reader. So say we-strong and impressive in several aspects of it. The venerable Br. Beecher is among the most distinguished Presbyterian divines in the United States, large proportion of his brethren, "in labors more abundant." Had a Methodist minister uttered the sentiments contained in the above short article, the cry of Arminianism, Popery, fanaticism and delusion, would have been raised in some quarters with quite a gust.

But where is Calvinism while the ministry is seeking and laboring for revivals! The Dr. says: "I never yet had a revival unexpectedly, or on the mere ground that God is a sovereign." He never thought of making head against the accumulating force of opposition produced by the world's roar, and the luxury attendant on the advance of civilization, by "jogging along in the good old orthodox way." His motto was, "we must travel faster," for "on the ratio of conversions which take place under an old cozy ministry, it would take to all eternity to convert the world." The Dr. well nigh outstrips the Methodist, in his zeal to obtain revivals. would do well perhaps to take lessons from him on this subject. We commend his article to the consideration of the "orthodox."-Meth. Episcopalian.

For the Herald and Journal.

A blind man may as well judge of color as a The following is a brief statement of what corrupt and sinful heart judge correctly of the American and Foreign Sabbath Union are Spirit's work in saving from all sin. The natural man, however learned in other respects, try, of the observance of the Christian Sab-

Behold that worldly-wise and influential ruler, ty-five of the United States, and travelled more Nicodemus, exclaiming with wonder and aston- than forty thousand miles; addressing public ishment, "How can these things be?" If he bodies of all descriptions, and presenting reasons had experienced this work of the Spirit which why, as a nation, we should keep the Sabbath; Jesus had been telling him about, he would not all secular business, travelling, and amusement, have been so amazed at the difficulty, not to be confined to six days in a week; and all peosay impracticability of the thing. Just so it is at the present day. Professors cavil and dispute about the deep things of God which they ings, and render that thanksgiving and project. ings, and render that thanksgiving and praise which are his due, and our reasonable service. He has also collected numerous facts from

utility as well as the duty of remembering the The that would have light must come to God for it, and he that cometh "shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life." "If any man will do God's will be shall have the rectly; but how much more is it required to ual into more done will put a copy of this Manany man will do God's will he shall know the families of Immigrants that go through doctrine." He shall know theoretically, experitiese places into the Southern and Western country. Through the Home Missionaries and light, perfect in all its parts, and sweetly har- Colporteurs, the object is, to put a copy into every family they visit; and by means of the the light of experience the other light would friends of the Sabbath, in all practicable ways, necessarily be defective. In how many respects to give it a most extensive circulation. We it is defective we shall not attempt to specify, hope in this way, with the Divine blessing, to form an intelligent public conscience, and feed it until it shall be strong enough to lead all, in this matter, to yield a voluntary obedience to the known will of God. In no way, it is believed, can we do more to benefit the great and increasing numbers of Foreign Immigrants, and prepare them to be safe and useful citizens, than by leading them rightly to keep the Sabbath; and in no way can we do more to extend and perpetuate our free institutions, than by render-There is no such thing as a growing, progressive ing through the diffusion of information and the church without them-no such thing as a pros- exertion of kind moral influence, the sacred obperous country without them. God has never servance of this day universal. For pecuniary multiplied his people, never built up his king- means to carry forward this work, it has not dom rapidly without them, and never will. been our practice to appeal to public bodies, or This is the thought I would impress upon those ask them for money; but to go before them and who hear me-the indispensible necessity of re- show how, by keeping the Sabbath day holy, vivals of religion to perpetuate the church and they may save money, save their children, save their country, and save their souls, and thus do 1. Revivals are necessary as a kind of sub- them all the good in our power, and then leave stitute for miracles. God is the author of con- them, with asking for any contribution. By so version; but not in the way of miracles-not doing, we have been able to reach a greater without reference to and conformity with the number and variety of persons, to make a laws of mind. Miracles cannot convert the stronger moral and religious impression, and do miracles of Christ, do you suppose, were con- have applied to friends of the Sabbath who are verted by the prodigies that astounded them? blessed with property, and are accustomed to do Miracles had their use, but that use was not the good with it, stated to them what me are doing, conversion of the soul. But now their object and requested them to aid us in this work. A is accomplished; the Gospel is authenticated; number of men, at first, furnished a hundred the work is under motion. Hear the world dollars each, to start this movement. A part of rear as it rushes along; and see, as civilization them concluded, should they live, to give the advances, wealth accumulates, luxury abounds, same annually for five years. Others have and society rises higher and higher, how men given smaller sums. Our plan has been to spend dislike the humbling doctrines of the cross! as little time as possible in efforts to obtain money, Religion becomes offensive; the Gospel is odi- and as much as possible in efforts to extend ous; and if they go on, they will scout it out of information and make moral and religious impresthe world with their sneers and contempt. How sion. The five years has closed, and for means are you to make head against all this accumu- to continue our operations, we are now wholly

lating hatred? By jogging along in the old dependent upon what the friends of the object orthodox way? No, men will go to hell by shall furnish for this purpose. We are exceedwhole generations if something be not done. ingly desirous to continue them, if practicable, But go into a church filled with these gay, self- as we believe they may be of great and asting Spirit of God is abroad, and the atmosphere of A rising interest on the subject is manirevivals envelops the mass. Then see how fested throughout our country, and great and they stir; what an arrest is put upon the cur- salutary changes in public sentiment and pracrent of their worldliness! The whole town is tice are taking place with regard to it. The affected. Conviction spreads from heart to Sabbath Manual, which embodies the will of heart, like a fire in a dry forest. Every body God as manifested in his works, his word and feels, and you cannot tell why. In Litchfield, his providence, commends itself to the underduring a great revival, I would hear of conver- standing, the conscience and the heart, and in sions taking place simultaneously ten miles many cases has produced the most beneficial efapart, without any contact or intercommunion. fects. Sabbath-breakers have become Sabbath-The Gospel then took hold. It was invested keepers; and those who had for years neglected with a kind of almightiness. It is impossible public worship are now found regularly in the for the truth to make such an impression at any house of God. By continuing our operations, other time. We must have revivals, if the we shall probably be able to put a copy of this world is ever to be converted. To wait till the Manual into from one to two hundred thousand church is filled with the droppings of the sanc- families a year; and thus annually bring it before half a million of people who have not be-On the ratio of conversions which take place fore seen it. Could a copy be put into every under an old cozy orthodox ministry, it would family, and especially over all the new destitute

be felt to all future generations. Arrangements have been made, and facilities tained. Take this, perhaps the last counsel of provided, which will enable us, for each thousan old man, for I shall soon leave the world. I and dollars which shall be furnished for this most guilty treachery toward, not an individual, of the Spirit, from being here intended? By mere ground that God is a sovereign, and pours put into a hundred thousand families; many of journals. The constant burden of their pub-

spirit when and where he pleases. This | whom are on the frontiers and in the most desti- | fished sentiments is that the system of educanever yet led to revivals. I always are found, and where this will be of immense freedom of intercourse and of discussion, which service to the rising generation. Friends of the Sabbath, who can consistently do it, are respectfully and earnestly requested to aid us in the prosecution of this great and good work. By so doing, it is believed, they may be instrumen-tal in the promotion of the highest present and future good of our fellow men.

THOMAS S. WILLIAMS, President. JOHN TAPPAN, Moses GRANT, BENJAMIN SMITH, Executive BENJAMIN HOWARD, Committee. JACOB SLEEPER, H. M. WILLIS, JUSTIN EDWARDS, Secretary.

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Donations directed to BENJAMIN PER-KINS, Treasurer of the American and Foreign Sabbath Union, 100 Washington Street, Boston; or to O. R. KINGSBURY, 150 Nassau Street, New York, will be gratefully received, and faithfully appropriated to the great objects of the Union.

P. S. Editors of papers and periodicals, friendly to the Christian Sabbath, are respectfully requested to insert the above in their pub-

# PRINCIPLES TO BE STUDIED.

1. What ought to be done, can be done. 2. Demand only what is right, and in duty to

God, submit to nothing which is wrong. 3. A generation of boasters is never a gen-

eration of thinkers, still less of doers. 4. Moral Reform always begins with those least needing it.

5. Whatever goes to deny moral obligation, and to confound moral distinctions, is of fatal bearing upon character, and proves an effectual check upon the reformation.

6. To reform, in the real and just sense, is to restore original order—to bring man back to his primitive model-to induce him to become what his Maker intended him to be, and to act in conformity with the great principles or laws upon which his moral constitution was framed: and that the reform may be genuine, and the reformer retain his hold on the public mind, he must admit of no compromise; and discard the plea that the least of two evils is to be chosen, and the end sanctifies the means.

7. Reformations live only by aggressive and onward movements.

8. A say and do-nothing philanthropy has too long deceived the hopes and mocked the

miseries of men. 9. Men will not always stultify themselves by pretending to believe and disbelieve the same

thing in the same breath. 10. To hold the doctrine of human rights, or various departments of business, which show the the fundamental principles of justice in the abstract, and not to carry them out in practice, is,

in fact, to apostatize from them. 11. We are not permitted to seek the good

where, and under what religious teaching he thinks proper, and you take away his right to worship according to the dictates of his own conscience.—Rev. John Keep.

For the Herald and Journal.

#### "REVIVAL OF RELIGION."

By many, revivals are despised and ridiculed, and by others they are deplored; yet they are the hope of the church and the world. Without them the church must decline, our country be ruined, and the world perish. Few, indeed, of our relatives and associates, or our fellow men in general, will ever be brought into the enjoyment of the religion of Jesus Christ,

or be saved from hell without revivals. Every minister of the Gospel, and every Christian should be constantly employed in efforts for their promotion. But O, how little is felt! how little is done. Many professing Christians are doing nothing in this work Need we wonder that so few are found seeking God, and that the multitudes are blindly pursuing the way to everlasting death! Were the ministry and membership of the church as much engaged in saving souls as the men of the world are in their various pursuits, such revivals would soon be witnessed as have never been seen since the days of the apostles. But the ministry cannot accomplish the work alone. The membership must unite with them. Would that all felt their responsibility and would act as they ought. The little book, entitled "Revivals of Religion," by Rev. J. Porter, of the N. E. Conference, is well calculated to do good by awakening an interest on this all-important subject, and also to give that interest a right direction and a vigorous and constant action. Most heartily do I wish it an extensive circulation. E. BENTON.

Norwich, Nov. 24.

#### MORE ROMAN CATHOLIC ADMISSIONS.

We have always been of the opinion that Popery cannot find a congenial home in this country; an opinion amounting almost to a conviction that a republican form of government, in its purity, and Popery, cannot co-exist. When the spirit of freedom sleeps, or liberty to coined and current terms, pays down his degenerates into licentiousness, the Papal system, ever vigilant to avail itself of such an advantage, may push forward its emissaries and make progress with its institutions. But before pure republicanism its exclusiveness melts as ice before a fire, and it cannot prosper largely, even glory. From the moment that his name stars by long and earnestly sustained effort, in the genial, humanizing, benevolent atmosphere of servant of war. Instantly, he ceases to be a freedom. When the advanced guard of its armies marches into territory where free discussion is allowed, education is general and the Bible is accessible to all, its leaders drop off, and its dom of his soul; he has dethroned the majesty rank and file fail in their devotion. The entire army may follow, and even swarm over the land, and see not the injustice : shed blood for craft but before the Bible and republican freedom its hosts dwindle, and they can only be kept up numerically by recruits from abroad.

Evidences of this conscious weakness-this want of adaptation on the part of Popery to the Catholic priesthood with their superiors; in the that he best vindicates the greatness of his mis-

are the natural fruits of republican institutions and habits, are inimical if not fatal to their prosperity and advancement as a church. We can readily believe it; and it is our opinion that if, as a people, we are careful to preserve the purity and vigor of our institutions, and especially to provide for the free distribution of the Bible, for the plain, didactic preaching of Gospel truth and for general education, these will, more effectually than direct assault, secure the final triumph of Protestant Christianity.

We have more than once pointed out the con-fessions and admissions of the Roman Catholics on this point. Another of these admissions is made this week in the Freeman's Journal. It is found first in a circular from the Roman Catholic Archbishop at Baltimore, and next in the editorial columns of the Journal. The occasion of it was the opening of the St. Charles's College, designed to supply an acknowledged want -that of a native born clergy. The Archbishop

The experience of all ages and Christian countries proves that a national (?) church must seek within its own bosom the resources of its own fecundity and prosperity. The Divine Author of our holy religion fails not to provide fit and abundant instruments for its preservation and propagation. Youth are not wanting who, at an early period, feel themselves called to the ministry. But we have not provided adequate means to foster and shelter their pious yearnings. The continued contact with those of their own age, but actuated by different views and sentiments, if not professing a different religion, has, in our best of colleges, proved but too generally fatal to most unequivocal vocations.

The Freeman's Journal and the Pittsburgh Catholic follow suit and bewail what they cannot deny .- The fact is admitted by the Journal, and is spoken of as deserving the most anxious consideration. Parents who send their children to "schools where they may be exposed to the society of bad companions, and worst of all to (that of) children who are not of the faith," are represented as perilling the souls of their children. The reader will not fail to notice that the example of bad, immoral children is spoken of as a small evil compared with that of those of a contrary or Protestant faith. "The frequenting of such a school," it is farther urged, will end, at least in forty-nine cases out of every fifty, in corrupting the heart of a child, and finally in destroying what little of intellectual principle may by occasional and irregular means be imparted to him." Now, admitting that the forty-nine cases out of every fifty is a figure of speech employed to frighten naughty parents from sending their children to Protestant schools, still the admission stands prominently forth that the "worst of all" "evils"the greatest impediment to papal success-is the free commingling of Roman Catholics with Protestants. And again:-

We shall look long, and look in vain for an American born priesthood if American born children of Catholics are left to grow up in the companionship of non-Catholic children, and unfostered by the care of Catholic teachers.

sm could scarcely be made. complete admission

## POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE.

We frequently hear people exclaiming, as if they gloried in their ignorance-" We do not meddle with politics; we know nothing about political affairs, and care less." This is equivalent to acknowledging that they neglect their own concerns, and are ignorant of the most important duties incumbent upon the citizens of a free country. One may refuse to be a rabid partisan, and may neglect to acquaint himself with all the political gossip of the times, without being justly chargeable with a dereliction of duty. But he who neglects the study of politics, in the proper sense of the term, is one who will not acquaint himself with the laws and constitution of his country, and is regardless of the best policy for regulating national affairs. There are many individuals who say they are willing to leave these matters to politicians, and do not think it best for private citizens to dabble in them. Suppose all our private citizens were to take the same ground, and leave the work of legislation exclusively to politicianshow long, think you, would the people retain their sovereignty? The truth is, that in this country the study of politics is every man's business. Political economy and a knowledge of the prominent measures of government, should be familiar to every citizen; and just in proportion to the number of our citizens who are ignorant on these points, is the country unprovided with a check against the encroachments of ambitious politicians upon the liberties of the people. To boast of one's ignorance of politics is as foolish and ridiculous as to boast of one's ignorance of the common branches of English education. A knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic is not more necessary for success in the transaction of the common business of life, than is a knowledge of politics for the preservation of our free institutions. If any one is ignorant of politics, let him seek to be enlightened, nor boast of his ignorance and glory in his shame. As well might one boast of being a slave, as to boast of that ignorance which, if it were general, must inevitably lead to slavery.

#### FOLLY OF THE SWORD. When the born and bred gentleman, to keep

thousand pounds or so, for his commission, what incites to the purchase? It may be the elegant idleness of the calling; it may be the bullion and glitter of the regimentals; or, devout worshipper! it may be an unquenchable thirst for the Gazette what does he become? The bondjudge between moral right and moral injury. It is his duty not to think, but to obey. He has given up, surrendered to another, the freeof his own will. He must be active in wrong, and usurpation, calling bloodshed valor. He may be made, by the iniquity of those who use him, the burglar and the brigand; but glory calls him pretty names for his prowess, and the wicked weakness of the world shouts and acinstitutions of this country-are frequently to knowledges them. And is this the true conbe found in the correspondence of the Roman dition of reasonable man? Is it by such means pastoral charges of Roman Catholic prelates, sion here? Is he, when he most gives up the and in the editorial columns of Roman Catholic free motions of his own soul-is he then most

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oor of Trinity a gentleman, religious attin singing, dewith a couple d daughter. I et an hour afnan coming out ain entered it. an cannot pre-.—Cor. of Cou-

CAL. Nov., 3, 1848, 8 years. Many hodism will ree was always a th, and his well for their weary

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under the labors rly Baptist minists in spirit, and cause. His life t and exemplary H. B. S. RETH died of con-. H., Oct. 30th,

Sister Hildreth while Bro. Alonzo place, and joined she continued a n to the church ly resigned, and in bright before me. requested her Bible d the words which sometime before, to al sermon-Psalms ius in life's morning cut down, but the world. May her live as to join her

C. HOLMAN.

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Natick, Mass., Aug. born in Richford, e joined the M. E. ere very great for 13 d resigned. A few braced each member and giving each his ion. He made arand family after his At one time he said, rse; I wish I could fight." At another Q. Adams, 'I have posed.' " When dy ith, I see bright visraiting to convey me Shortly after say. leep in Jesus without ected, he died lament-NATHAN RICE.

MS AND JOURNAL. who undertake the risk and who undertage the benefit of no so solely for the benefit of rist, without receiving ver for their services. The g the necessary expenses of England, Maine, New Hamp. nal is published weekly, at

in the Methodist Episcopal, to whom payment may be doston, post paid. , unless containing \$10.00,

name of the Post Office to ess of G. C. BAND & CO.

# Herald and Journal.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1848.

#### A WORD TO THE PREACHERS OF PROVI-DENCE CONFERENCE.

The time, brethren, fixed for your collection in behalf of the Biblical Institute, is the third Sunday in December. This collection is not at all onerousnot larger than an average of three or four dollars to each appointment. You have shown a hearty interest in that great object, and passed strong resolutions in behalf of the collection for it. For your well earned Conference honor, as well as for the good of the cause, don't fail to take up the collection. Let the Providence Conference in this, as in all other fiscal matters, present an example of fidelity and punctuality. This great and good cause is in such a posture that it need not interfere with our other financial pledges, if the small annual collection is thoroughly attended to, but it cannot live without that pittance of sympathy and help from the church. As a member of the Conference, we are ambitious that at its next session our whole amount of annual pledge shall be fully or more than fully kept; though we have no appointment, our own collection shall be on hand, if it must come out of our own pocket. We would speak a good word to the other Conferences, but are not aware of the dates of the collection appointed by them. We hope they will "look out" for it; it is somewhere about the same time, we think, in them all. Brethren of New England, let us attend to this business, as pledged men ought to. Let it not be said that we allowed such an interest as this to fail in an age like this, for want of so small an annual pittance. Assuredly it cannot be. Let us, then, make throughout the church this small new year's present to our promising School of the Prophets.

#### A MODEL SEMINARY.

We some time since referred to the opening of the Newark Wesleyan Institute, and gave a description of its fine edifice; the New York correspondent of the Pittsburg Christian Advocate speaks of it as follows :-

A week or two since, we enjoyed the pleasure of a visit to the Newark Weslevan Institute. Bro. Kidder, our excellent Sunday School editor, has had much to do in getting up this institution. We wish to call the attention of our friends to its plan and arrangement, especially those who are engaged in getting up seminaries in our church. We regard it as a model institution, embracing a better system. combining more advantages, and at less expense than any other institution we have ever seen-and they are not few in number. The whole expense of the institution, including lots in the city of Newark, building, and furniture, will not exceed \$15,000; and yet the buildings are so arranged that 400 students, le and female, may be accommodated and instructed; and that, too, with no more teachers than half that number of students usually require. We have not space for a detailed description; but we would call the attention of all interested in the erection and planning of such institutions to it. We were happy to find that though it had been opened but six or eight weeks, it already had nearly 200 stu-

We are glad to hear so good a report of its prosperity. One of the noblest results of Methodism in this land is its numerous institutions of learning. We can remember when there was but one Academy belonging to our church in this country, and when there was really not one collegiate graduate in our whole ministry. What a change has taken place since! Our academies are now scattered all over the nation, and better ones belong to no other church. It is no marvel to us that they have pecuniary struggles. on which to project and conduct them. We hope to hear more from the experiment at Newark; it may afford important light to our other schools.

## STUDENTS VOTING.

The Indiana State Sentinel thrusts severely at the students of Wabash College for voting at the late election, and commends heartily our young men at Indiana Asbury University, (Greencastle,) for their deference to the law in the case. It remarks that:-

It is denied that even the students in our colleges have any right to vote elsewhere than in the townships of their homes-for by the term residence the means a man's permanent home, without doubt. The Crawfordsville Review complains about the voting of the students of Wabash College, on this acant; and it says: "We understand that the students of Greencastle College wrote to Judge McDonald of Bloomington, one of the ablest lawyers in the State, asking his opinion as to whether they were entitled to cast their votes at Greencastle. The Judge informed them that they had no right whatever so to do: and advised them in order to keep out of difficulty, to return to the counties from whence they came. they wished to vote. We are informed they took the Judge's advice and did not attempt to vote at

The Sentinel proceeds to characterize the conduct of the two institutions in the case:-

The one set vote in spite of the law; the others try to learn its true intent, and obey its requirements. The Wabash was a beggar before the Legislature, two or three years ago, and after a good deal of wheedling and sniffling fobbed some thousands of the people's money. Greencastle gets along by her own merits and industry, and does not besiege the Legislature with begging petitions.

#### ZION'S HERALD-THE REDUCTION.

BRO. STEVENS :- I regard the Herald as one of the best religious papers within my knowledge; hail its weekly visits with great pleasure. It would afford me heartfelt satisfaction to see it in all the families where I visit. And why may it not be so generally circulated that all our members and friends may greet its weekly advent? Few can be so poor as not to be able to take it; some doubtless are; the Lord bless them with "food convenient for them," and enough besides to pay for the Hearld. The subscription list ought to be doubled immediately, and with suitable effort I believe it might be done. What say you, brethren in the ministry and membership, on Dover District? Our District stands first in order on the list; shall it ever be the last and least in effort to sustain our own beloved paper? We can do great things by taking pains for it. We have by far the most populous part of the State. Several large societies in factory villages, and one city too. Let Manchester speak out on the subject, and Boston folks will hear of scores of new subscribers. So of Portsmouth, Newmarket, Dover, Great Falls, Rochester, Greenland, Lawrence and Northfield. Besides these we have many other places capable of doing nobly. It is intended to give all a hint, that it is time to be up and doing. But another month, brethren, and the present year will be gone. Our people can now have the Herald for one dollar and a half. Cheap enough! I hope the preachers on this District-and indeed on each of the others-will do their best to overwhelm the Agent of the Herald with new subscribers to commence with the new year.

Epping, N. H., Dec. 1, 1848.

"Rejoice evermore."

#### SPIRIT OF THE METHODIST PRESS.

The State Interfering with the Church-Indian Adherents-The Book Rooms—Quarterly Review—Virginia Conference—Eman-cipation—Prospects of the Church—D. D's.

The WESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE complains severely of the interference of the U.S. Indian Agent with our church affairs among the Wyandotts. the assertions of the Advocate are correct, our church ought in some form to protest immediately and unyieldingly to the National Government on the subject. A communication in the same paper from the Wyandott Mission, numerously signed, represents the condition of things there precisely as we described it last week. It speaks as follows of the other tribes :-

A few words as to the surrounding nations, the Delawares, Kickapoos, and Shawnees. We still believe that they are most decidedly in favor of remaining in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, if left o their own choice, would this moment thus decide; but the Southern preachers, and Agent of the Government to those tribes, have threatened them, and used every possible means to induce them to go with the South, and to keep them in ignorance on the sub-

Another letter in this same number from the Wyan-

Our old friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church may rest assured that we will remain firm and true to our first love. We are united in the bonds of love; and, although afflictions and persecution may come, yet we believe, with a firm belief, that the God of mercy will help us. We call upon the children of God to pray for us, that he may sustain us.

The New York correspondence represents our Book Concern as in a very favorable condition. Of the Review it says :-

It is cause of sincere regret, that the importance of taining that publication is so inadequately appreciated by our people. I have been grieved to he perpetuation treated as merely a question of dollars and cents, and the notion insisted on that if it cannot pay its own expenses it ought to be given up. On the contrary, I think it ought to be sustained, were the whole of the expense of its matter drawn from other sources. In almost every department of learning, and especially the more elevated, it is expected that such enterprises can be prosecuted only by pe cuniary aid from abroad. There is not a coll university in the land that is not so assisted; and the higher class of periodicals are nearly always sustained by contributions directly or indirectly made for that purpose. It is a penny-wise policy that would dictate another course, as to the Methodist Quarterly Review: for even when such publications do not di rectly sustain themselves, their indirect influence more than compensates for the deficiency. But our Review has always paid its own cost; and were it properly circulated, it would become an available urce of income. The good to be effected by it, must be proportioned to the extent to which it is circulated and read; so a double advantage would accrue from its increased circulation among our people.

Of the prospect of the Concern this correspondent

As to the Southern prosecution, I think but little is to be feared from that source; for, should their claims be legally awarded to them, I doubt whether a reduction of the capital by two-sevenths (the proportion demanded) would be any real disadvantage. But it should be remembered by all concerned, that the day of large dividends from that Concern has passed The recent reduction in the price of books, though it will increase the sales, will also diminish the profits. And the papers, which have hitherto been largely profitable, will probably only support themselves for the future. I approve of the red tions thus made, for I think our literature, and so efficient an agency for imparting religious instruction, should not be taxed to make to make up the delinquencies of our church members.

The great question, he thinks, for our Book interest is, how hereafter shall the books be circulated? That question has its answer, we think, in the success of the colporteur system as exemplified by the American Tract Society, and also by some of our Confer-

full reports of the proceedings of the Virginiantains

The reports from every department of our work were full of encouragement—claiming our sincere gratitude to the Lord of the harvest. The "Lord The "Lord hath done great things for us," in all the work of our hands, "whereof we are glad;" and we will praise hun with joyful lips. Revivals of religion were general throughout our Conference bounds. In many places they were of a most powerful, almost extraordinary character. Forming an estimate from the various reports given in, we should think not less than four, perhaps, five thousand souls professed conversion during the year.

Dr. Lee thinks the financial system of the Conference pre-eminent. He thus describes it :-

The Virginia Conference, we think, is the Banner Conference in raising funds to meet the deficiencies of her ministers. She has, perhaps, the best and most efficient system-in the organization and working of her "Joint Board of Stewards"-for raising funds yet developed in the temporal economy o Methodism. This system, comprehending a lay steward from each Presiding Elder's District, united with an equal number of the ministers of Conference, with an additional member of the body who is Chairman, brings the laity into the financial measures of the Conference, and interests them in our monetary affairs in a manner that is felt through all the ramifications of our church. It has been in operation some ten or twelve years, annually increasing in efficiency. and steadily augmenting the amount to be divided among our deficient and necessitous ministers and their families. As one practical proof of its success we may state, that "the Joint Board of Stewards" received at the Conference just past, from all sources, the sum of \$2,449.22, to be divided between the claimants upon the Conference funds. It is true the dividend upon each hundred dollars of claim was only \$59.50-88. But even this is greatly in advance of former years. When we were receiving \$1,000.00 per annum from the Book Concern, we did not reach this amount. But now, under the happy influence of our present system, we are anticipating a period when the Conference collections will meet every claimwith dollar for dollar-that may come against it.

The Conference Missionary Society reports an advance on last year's receipts of upwards of two thousand dollars. The whole amount reaches nearly seven thousand dollars. At the anniversary of the Society nearly eight hundred dollars were received.

The CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND JOURNAL CONtains a column of Revival Notices. Dr. Peck is sketching objects of interest in his visit to England. Dr. Bangs continues his articles on Slavery and the State of the Church; the latter we shall give-one of his articles will be found in our present number. The venerable Doctor's plan for emancipation is as follows:-

That the Congress make a proposition to the several slave States, that so much a head shall be allowed for every slave that shall be emancipated, leaving it to the State Legislatures respectively to adopt their own measures for effecting the object-for fixing the time, the age at, and the circumstances under which emancipation shall take place. In respect to the aged and rm, it would be unjust, if not indeed inhi set them free without provision being made for their support and comfort; and the young and helpless in-fant ought to be provided for by some adought to be provided for by some adequate means.

But how shall the Congress get the means to appropriate the amount necessary to remunerate the citizens of the slave States for emancipating their I answer, let all who feel an interest in this subject, abolitionists, anti-slavery men, as well as the holders themselves, unite in a petition to the General Government, praying them to levy a tax, or set apart the avails of the public lands, for this very purpose. Either of these ways would be ju-equitable; for, let slavery be a curse or a ble Either of these ways would be just and all parts of our country have become implicated, less or more, in it, and are therefore alike participant in its blessings or curses: and hence all are under the like obligations to contribute, by every lawful means in their power, to remove it from the land and nation.

The CHRISTIAN MESSENGER has some very just the Sabbath."

remarks on the prospects of the church. After referring to the causes of our late declension, it says :-

and

Derald

But still we have had reason to rejoice, that the great and sublime moral enterprises in which the church has ever been interested, have not been Our Sabbath Schools have been multiplying and flourishing. Promising fields fe sionary effort have been opening, and the common sionary effort have been opening, and the common sionary effort have been augmenting it and facilities for the accomplishment of the complishment of the comp mission. The influence of personal piety been felt and exhibited, and not a few in the walks of life have been inquiring for the and walking therein; and although the ch have suffered in numerical strength, stip reason to presume that she has lost none tality and vigor. Her strength shall yet be umphantly exhibited in those conflicts that ening upon the path of her destiny. She had yet a great and glorious work to accomplish, and present indications speak the approach of an important crisis in her history. If we can discern the face of the moral heavens, a brighter day has already begun to dawn upon the church of God. Again our churches

The Northern Christian Advocate has a severe but good natured article on honorary titles. The

are reporting an increase, and our religious periodi-

The rapidity with which these degrees are generated, outdoes the locomotive and the telegraph altogether. There must be some powerful machinery for their multitudinous production at the present rate. In this respect, Methodism looks very differently from suspended prelate, is, I presume, entirely too Puscywhat it once did, and we should hope it was on the wane from its culminating point. It is well enough to have some learned titles among us, but it is possible there may be too many; and too much of a good thing is somewhat like salt which has lost its savor, and is "good for nothing, but to be cast out, and those valued at \$300 each trodden under foot of men." I am not well enough brought premiums of from \$25 to \$60. quainted in this matter to know certainly, whether motion a train of effects that result in their bestow- ly day than we had for Thanksgiving Day, on Thursthe persons receiving these, solicit them, or set in ment; or whether our colleges have a large fund of day-balmy, clear, Indian-summer like. The streets them on hand, which they are ready to dispose of at were alive; churches generally filled, and pulpits a low rate. We hope neither, and yet we fear one or ably supplied. Dr. Peck preached in Duane Street; the other. If the former, it is most likely the most modest course is taken, which would be to solicit indirectly rather than directly—to get somebody else to do it for us, what we are a little ashamed to do for requested to furnish the congregation a copy for pubourselves. One can help another in this way to very good advantage. \* \* \* \* But however these good advantage. \* degrees are obtained, they are becoming wonderfully numerous in Methodism. I hardly dare undertake an enumeration of them, for fear my knowledge of figlike to make a failure. Now if these are all worthily bestowed, there can be no possible objection, for bestowed, there can be no possible objection, for worth should be suitably respected everywhere. But to load a person with a burden beyond his ability to We have good news from Mrs. Mary S. B. Dana, To take a degree, that means something elevated and abuse, and it ought not to be subject to such mortification without cause. A little man with a big title is an object of extreme compassion. He is always and Of course he thinks he must stretch himself up to others with the same titles, and so he cannot walk, nor act, nor talk, nor appear as he once did. how much more dignity there is in his walk: how much more greatness in his acts; how much of Plato, and Socrates, and Seneca in his talk; and how much more polish and distance in his appearance. \* There is more truth than poetry in the following line from Young, and yet the poetry is good :-

" Pigmies are pigmies still, though perch'd on Alps." Now I cannot help but think that our colleges ought to be more careful in the bestowment of their honors, and not give them so lavishly upon those who have only a little smattering of science and theology. It

too for those, who, wearing the title, also deserve to tues, benevolence and goodness. wear it; the commonness of it is really a detraction from them; we attempted to do the genuine doctors a little service, and hope they will feel properly grateful. It was an act of compassion also on those who do not deserve the distinction, and yet are liable imprudently to obtain it. They "pay dear for the whistle," as the Advocate shows, and he does them a good service who averts the misfortune from them. The bestowment of such honors on selected ordinary men, is a virtual disparagement to all of the same class who are passed by. Look at it any way you please, the evil is a nuisance, and ought to be abated.

# THE CHURCHES.

right arm hath gotten him the victory.

DEDHAM, MASS. Rev. D. Richards writes, Nov. 26:-Let me say a word or two from Dedham. Yesterday was our Quarterly Meeting occasion. Elder C. preached the word to us during the day with great ers' Aid Society "-amount in money and names, \$21.39, being \$16.39 more than our assessment.

WESTON, Mass. Rev. T. H. Mugde remarks :-While writing, I will add that the Lord has been gracious to us in Weston. We have had a gradual ingathering ever since Conference. About twenty

WISCASSET, ME. Rev. Josiah Higgins writes, Dec. 1, 1848 :- Will you say, to the praise of God, that about twenty souls, we trust, have been brought from darkness to light, and are happy in a Saviour's love, who, a few weeks since were either totally backslidden and had been for years, or had never pro

#### CORRESPONDINGE.

#### NEW YORK CITY CORRESPONDENCE.

Rev. Dr. Hawkes-Dr. Tyng's New Church, St. George's-Thanks . Shindler,)--- Death of Jonathan Goodhue, and Public To

Rev. Dr. Hawkes has drawn large audiences to lpit discourses, during his visit to our city this on. He is about to leave for his own field of laor in the South. Dr. Tyng's new church has been just completed.

is a most superb edifice, a perfect gem of architectual beauty, wrought of brown free stone, and after the Byzantine or Romanesque style. Its extreme length is 172 feet; height of towers, 250. There are 200 pews, 10 feet long and 3 wide on the lower floor, and 100 in the galleries, besides those for the Sabbath scholars. The wheel window in front is 67 feet in circumference, throwing a full and beautiful light cals are bringing to us the joyful intelligence that upon the interior. In the rear of the church is the sinners are being converted, and the wandering re- lecture room, with accommodations for 1000 Surday scholars. The building retains the name of the Doctor's old church in Beekman Street-St. George'sand it was opened for the first time on Sunday lest, Dr. Tyng officiating both morning and afternoon. It has not yet been consecrated. The Episcopalians, you know, have not the services of Bishop Onderdonk at present, and Whitingham, invited here temporarily from Maryland to perform the duties of the \$100,550, upon which an interest of 8 per cent. will be assessed for the current expenses. They were

No thankful heart could have desired a more love-

You remember the large legacy left by Mr. Astor, ures would be insufficient to the task, and I would not to embark for Europe on a general bibliographical six month's tour, preparatory to laying the foundation of

sustain, is certainly unkind, if no more. He must whose "Southern Harp" so often cheers our homes sink, and what you have put upon him must sink too. and fire-sides; a favorite collection of ours. She adopted the Unitarian faith, and was widely known noble, and connect it with the insignificant and igno-ble, is like fastening an eagle in a goose-puddle. by her "Letters to Unitarians," but has recently been Certainly the degree has done nothing worthy of such publicly confirmed in the communion of the Episcopal Church. Her father and mother died at Orangeburg, S. C., and she is now the wife of the Rev. R. altogether out of fix. His hands are in the way, his G. Shindler, Episcopal missionary laboring in that feet are very troublesome, and his head is so disor- place. How many a tear has started unbidden from dered as perfectly to have metamorphosed the man. its secret crystal fountain, while the ear was listening to those beautiful lines of hers :-

> "I never clasp a friendly hand, In greetings or farewell, But thoughts of my eternal home Within my bosom swell.

There, when we meet with holy joy, No thoughts of parting come But never ending ages still Shall find us all at home "-(That blest eternal home.)

We have lost Mr. Jonathan Goodhue suddenly sinks their worth, and makes them of little or no from a disease of the heart. He visited his country They should be the indexes of extraordinary seat, Staten Island, on Thursday last, and returning talents and extensive learning, and then they will be seat, Staten Island, on Thursday last, and returning worth something: but as about it Alexander the before morning, was taken sick at night and died brought up in the counting room of the celebrated Our readers know our views on this subject. Our Mr. Gray, of Boston. He was among the oldest little jeu d'esprit on it, last summer, went the "rounds" merchants of New York, liberal, unostentatious, quite triumphantly. It was generally approved be- kind to all, of universal benevolence. Few men cause it was a common feeling that some rebuke of were more generally known or respected. The shipthe kind was called for. It was sufficiently qualified ping hoisted their flags half mast; the Chamber of too, for it distinctly admitted the propriety of such Commerce and the merchants assembled, and all for titles in certain cases. We have no small whims on the purpose of expressing regret for his loss. I knew this subject, but really believe that the simplicity and him well, and almost daily during the past summer parity which should distinguish Christian ministers grasped his friendly hand, and spent a well improved have been marred in this country by the reckless pro- hour in his intelligent society. Gladly do I embrace fusion of such distinctions. We had some interest this opportunity to make an allusion to his great vir-

New York, Nov. 28, 1848.

#### LETTER FROM NEW BEDFORD. Sabbath School Lyceum-Rev. Mr. Patten's Lecture

The Sabbath School of the Elm Street Church, in this city, has recently formed a Lyceum under very encouraging circumstances, and its progress thus far has altogether exceeded the warmest anticipations of its friends. The very attempt would appear auspicious, as indicative of a desire in the church for intellectual improvement, and an appreciation of the advantages to be derived from education, varied literary knowledge and refinement of mind. It also evinces a laudable purpose in its members to aim at EAST GLASTENBURY, CONN. Rev. L. Leffingwell that mental elevation which should always and forwrites, Nov. 28:-Dear Brother Stevens, Permit me ever characterize genuine piety and religious zeal. to say to the friends of Zion, through the Herald, The plan of the association is to have lectures twice that we have enjoyed for the last two or three months in a month from such speakers of talent as they may a very gracious and singularly powerful revival of re- be able to obtain. As the tickets are gratuitous, a ligion. A goodly number have professed conver- want of funds will prevent an offer of pecuniary resion, and are going on their way rejoicing. The muneration to lecturers beyond the payment of their tide of salvation rolls still, especially, though not ex- expenses, yet several to whom application has already clusively, in the church. Glory be to God. His own been made have kindly promised their services. The lecture on last Monday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Patten, on the life and character of Dr. Fisk, was one worthy alike of the subject and the speaker,-an effort deserving high praise. It was, also, most happily adapted to the end contemplated by the Associaacceptance, and I trust with profit. In the evening I life a portraiture of moral worth, and a model every way worthy of imitation in whatever constitutes a man, a scholar, a philanthropist and a Christian. Such an exhibition cannot but have an elevating and ennobling influence on the larger and attentive audience that was privileged with it. The occasion was one of exceeding interest: the presence among us of our former pastor beloved, stirred the deep fountain have been converted, and others are still pressing into of our affections, while his generous effort wound around our hearts still more closely the cords of gratitude which binds them so firmly to his. New Bedford, Nov. 20.

#### WORCESTER DISTRICT.

DEAR BRETHREN:-You are aware that the terms fessed religion—and quite a number are now seeking \$1.50 per annum. The Association cannot afford the paper at this price without a great increase of subscribers; and "the time is short" for the work. We can double the number of subscribers in this Dis-Example to Railroad Directors .- The Directrict with but little effort. I really hope, while our tors of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, at a beloved brethren of the Association, without remumeeting recently held, "unanimously ordered, that it neration, "stand in the gap," and are trembling for shall not hereafter be competent for any officer of this the result of the reduction, that we shall immediately, company to cause or permit any car of this company unitedly and perseveringly come up to their help. to be run on the Sabbath for any purpose whatever; Let us not delay for a day. January is at the door. and that the President of this Board give notice to Make a great "New Year's Gift." We can do it, and the public, in such manner as he shall deem best, we shall. Come, brethren in the ministry, travelling that hereafter the cars of this company will not be and local, official brethren, brethren and sisters of all run, either for passengers, freight or otherwise, on the churches, one and all, let us do what we can for the Herald. J. HASCALL.

#### WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

To the Friends of the University in the Providence Conference :

Four years since, when this Institution was greatly most interesting document. We shall give quotaembarrassed, many of the preachers came forward tions hereafter. Subsequently to this Report, the and gave their notes, payable in five years, with in- Legislature of Massachusetts made an appropriation terest annually. They subscribed from \$25 to \$100 of \$2500 per annum, for three years, to be devoted each, with the understanding that what could be col- to the experiment of teaching and training ten idiots, lected in their respective charges should go towards A school has been established at South Boston, uncancelling their obligations. The sum subscribed by der the direction of Dr. Howe; and several idiots the preachers was about \$5,000, and the sum pledged are already under instruction. The teacher is Mr. by the Conference was \$10,000. A part of the last J. B. Richards. sum had been previously subscribed within the bounds of the Conference.

The following year, the Agent obtained some part of most of the preachers' subscriptions, and the bal- new M. E. Church was laid with suitable ceremonies ance was to be collected or paid by the respective on Monday afternoon, 27th ult. The location is very preachers. The most of the notes become due at elligible; the field is properly city missionary ground the next Conference. And now we desire most ar- It is to be hoped that the friends to "church extendently to complete this business with as little delay sion" in this city will liberally sustain the exertions as possible, and place the University in a safe condi- of Rev. Mr. Frost and his enterprising brethren.

Will not our friends most cheerfully aid those preachers whose notes are unpaid? A small sum from a few of them would secure the object, and make many hearts rejoice. Nor should our younger class of preachers feel it a burden, but a pleasure, liberally to aid in this benevolent object, many of them having been signally benefitted by our literary institutions. Some of the oldest preachers have paid error in reporting a decrease of 84 colored members out of their small means, for our seminaries, (begin- in the Virginia Conference; there was an increase of ning with Newmarket Academy,) from \$300 to \$500. 222. D. FILLMORE, Financial Agent.

New Bedford, Nov. 16, 1848.

#### THE PROPERTY QUESTION.

the following document, adopted by the late St. Louis Conference of the M. E. Church, South :-

Whereas, at the time of the division of the M. E. Church in 1844,a Plan was adopted with great unanim-Plan was immediately assailed by the leading official organs of the Northern Church, and denounced as ment is adapted for a universal effort. unconstitutional, and consequently null and void, thus defeating the vote authorizing the change of the restrictive rule. And whereas, the late General Conference held at Pittsburg, acted upon the unrighteous mption, that the bad faith of the North refusing to change the restrictive rule constituted a justifica tion for repudiating the solemn compact entered into at the time of the division. And whereas, the said General Conference adopted another Plan which they funds having been provided for that purpose. The knew the South could not accept, and which is made to depend for its consummation on contingencies which the North has the power, and their past course compels us to fear the disposition to defeat. And whereas, nearly five months have now elapsed without the first step having been taken, so far as we know, to carry into effect their deceptive scheme of mouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., has subscribed ten arbitration, the conviction is forced upon us, that thousand dollars, to found a "Beecher Professorship" there exists a settled purpose to baffle the South, and that all hope of an amicable adjustment is now extinguished. And whereas, the funds invovled were mitted to us as a sacred trust, which we cannot permit to be alienated from our widows and orphans, without recreancy to a high moral trust. Therefore Resolved, That the decision of the

Board of Commissioners of the M. E. Church, South with the concurrence of the Bishops, Appointee and Book Agent, to appeal to a civil tribunal, though a Dr. Adams, was one of great merit-well worthy its painful and humiliating measure, was clearly the last talented author. The second will be delivered on alternative, and therefore has our cordial approval.

by a grave assemblage of Christian pastors! The failure of the Annual Conferences to suspend the Sabbath School cause.

the restrictive rule was the result of thorough discussion in our papers and Conferences; would our Southern brethren deny the right of such discussion? ANTI-SLAVERY SENTIMENT IN TENNESSEE.-The In consequence of the non-suspension of the re- Jonesboro' Whig represents the hostility to the exstrictive rule the Property part of the Plan became tension of slavery which prevails in East Tennessee

Pittsburg repudiated the solemn compact entered into at the time of the division

another Plan which they knew the South could not control of Rev. J. D. Bridge. It is the best periodic accept," &c., whereas this other Plan was a comprehensive one, including every possible alternative editor adds much interest to it by the miscellaneous which remained after the fuilure of the first, and acarticles of his pen.—Charles H. Peirce, 5 Cornhill, tually including the one now adopted by the South.

#### PROSPECTS IN NEW YORK.

The New York correspondent of the Pittsburg city are in a very healthy and growing state. We Owen. doubt whether they have been in a better state for years. Drops of mercy are falling, and the very African M. E. Church, New Orleans .- Sevgeneral cry is, 'O Lord, revive thy work!' The eral free persons of color in the city of New Orleans preachers' meetings have been unusually spiritual have associated themselves into a corporation, under and profitable of late. Everything looks favora- the existing law of the State, with a view to estabble-and heartily do we respond to the cry, 'O lish an African Methodist Episcopal Church. The Lord, revive thy work !" Similar news comes to us proceeding is sanctioned by the official opinions of from almost every direction. We have no doubt that the Governor and other officers. a general work of God is about to take place among us; it may not be as ostensible as heretofore, but it will probably be more protound; a gradual and deepening interest has appeared with singular simulta- crease of 1091 whites; a nett gain of 1017. neousness in all parts of the church. Let us look to the hills whence our help cometh, without faltering.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LEAGUE .- An attempt is making to form the various evangelical churches of Germany into one confederation having the following objects :-

An exhibition of the essential unity of the evangelical church.

The bearing of a united testimony against anti-Gospellers.

Reciprocal counsel and assistance. To act as umpire in all cases of disagreement which

may arise between churches which are members of the league. To guard and defend all those rights and privi-

leges which have been guaranteed to the evangelical church, either by the fundamental laws of the nearly out of debt, and shall be able to build her Empire, or the constitutions of individual states with-

To afford counsel and assistance to isolated evangelical churches, whether within or without the German pale. The formation and firm maintenance of the Gospel called the Western German Methodist Episcopa

band of unity with all evangelical churches in Eu- Church, situated in Pennsylvania Avenue, in Ball rope, and throughout the whole world. A call was issued for a convention or Conference Waugh, Rev. S. C. Lyon assisting in the services.

for this purpose at Wittemberg, on the 24th ultimo.

PROGRESS OF RONGEISM .- Amid the political distractions in Vienna, little public attention is given to designed for his forthcoming Boston Almanac, other subjects. Ronge, who has been in that city 1849. It is executed with exceeding neatness, and since the 20th ult., and Duller, the devoted apostle of will be a very convenient guide to the regions round German Catholicism, are, however, gaining ground. A church of two thousand members has been formed, which is constantly receiving additions. It was expected that the Government would assign them the Ligonian temple as a place of worship. A German children, on the elements of Natural Phisosophy and Catholic Church has also been formed at Munich, Astronomy. It is abundantly illustrated with plate under the auspices of a seceding cure and the Professor of the Veterinary School. Ronge, in his conversations. A good religious tone prevades it preaching, denounces the doctrine of the Trinity, Con- Ball, Philadelphia. Strong & Brodhead, Boston. fession, the Pope, the Calender of Saints, Convents, Monasteries, Celibacy, the Clergy, and praying in foreign tongues. He goes the whole figure for re-

of between " six and seven hundred."

We are indebted to Dr. Howe, of the Asylum for the Blind, for his Report, made to the Massachusetts Legislature, on Idiocy. It is a very thorough and

SUFFOLK ST. CHURCH .- The corner stone of this

Thursday last was observed as Thanksgiving in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana and Illinois. Vermont comes on the 7th of

THE RICHMOND CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE was in

We have received several letters calling upon the Methodists of New England to rally to the support of the Herald at its reduced terms. The Presiding Elders, especially, seem determined that we The Nashville Christian Advocate publishes shall pass through the experiment with triumph. Remember, brethren, the last month is upon us; up and be doing-devote two or three days to the work of doubling the list in your appointments, and you can hardly fail to succeed. Try, try without delay. We can ity and apparent sincerity, for the equitable division now do a good work for our organ such as we sel-of the property of the church. And whereas, that

> We are very much obliged to Florence; her articles will always be welcome.

> Wisconsin has made liberal provision for free schools, poor as well as the rich in that State, may now receive a good English education.

> LIBERALITY .- The Evangelist states that the Plyin Wabash College, Indiana.

SABBATH SCHOOL LECTURES .- Sabbath School teachers and others interested will do well to bear in mind the course of lectures in process of delivery in the Church in Park Street. The first lecture, by Rev next Sabbath evening by Rev. S. H. Higgins, to be What a congeries of absurdities is here put forth followed by Rev. Dr. Vinton, and Rev. Mr. Hague. We heartily sympathize with this effort in behalf of

necessarily a nullity, as any one with his wits about as strong and decided, and believes that if concenhim must instantly perceive on reading it, and yet trated, it would be the prevailing element in local

The General Conference is accused of adopting holds on its course successfully under the editorial

CALIFORNIA. - Our Western brethren are raising a fund for a Book Depository in this new territory, to Christian Advocate says :- "Our churches in the be under the direction of our missionary, Rev. Isaac

The late Virginia Conference reports an in-

The Southern Christian Advocate contains very commendatory notice of Dr. Olin's lately pub lished baccalaureate address. It is a column long. and says the discourse

Bears the impress of the great qualities of mir and heart, possessed in so eminent a degree by the President of the Wesleyan University. The resu of the profoundest reflection and widest observa are presented in a style so lucid as to fall at one upon the commonest understanding, with the warmt and splendor of sunshine from a clear heaven.

M'KENDREE COLLEGE .- A correspondent of the

Northern Christian Advocate, writing from Lebanon. Illinois, says: "Our Institution is highly prospered We commenced the session with upwards of eight students-more than half profess religion. We are NEW CHURCH AT BALTIMORE.-We learn from the New York Commercial that a new church edifice,

more, was on Sunday dedicated by Rev. Bishop We have been favored by Mr. Dickinson with a specimen of the Map of the Vicinity of Boston,

DRAPER'S PHILOSOPHY, is a little treatise and diagrams, and presented in the simple style

about Boston.

AMERICAN BOOKS FOR RUSSIA.—The Courie states that one of the bookselling establishments New York has received orders from the Empress of Russia for five copies of every new illustrated Amer-The Holston Conference reports an increase ican publication, the plates of which are not copied from foreign works.

The undersign ining Committee ing had the pleas ercises of this In observations in th

Fourth Annual -

N. H. CO

The examinati Nov. 12th, and onducted by the Instruction: Hon. Richard

of Moral and Me

John C. Clarke

ral Science. Sylvester Dixe Caroline J. La Languages and I In the two day giving, twenty-fit oughly as to satis making, and the which were Rhe We do not dee cises necessary,

that contained reference is here ed equally as we many of them m included the adva class in French, Geometry. We lent examination formed during the jected to some pr ness and succ Our hurried vie will not permit us appearance indic ted to the inspe hour. The Herb in Botany had no care with which t

arranged was an of the students. class, in which it throughout the examination, thou tory, and being a tire class was of the Institution. generally of a his those by whom t regret that they w

recommend that i

the Institution, ar

should be open

The present is

ment of the regul year by a class of year's class, prev their Diplomas f Their names wer Martha D. Ra son, of New Har market, of the cla of Canterbury : Offanda A. Foll of Franklin Furn Watertown, Mass Lydia J. Proctor, Pembroke; Han Bridge; Sarah J. Smith, of Concord This school has

dition as at the pr the Board of Inst. upon its attenti the lowest eleme of academic scien pervaded every every mind their partment in par our successful mon Schools, off to teach, not exce tress as a teache and the ornam

institutions of In closing, th mending the New to its friends and confidence that h peculiar inducen of the college, th ties of practical station, an intel W

> C. 1 H. From the

DY

THE Much has been past respecting to Church. Some, though they bel was about to be and misapplied longer to be an good for the hu clusions have b has been a din for the past thre

DR. BANGS ON

tions with a mix ing that the wr fancies, or have superficial view The fact, how years last past ! which it is out But in 1845 the in 1847, of 12,74 1846 was the sa to the church in in order to see ! ergies of the In 1843 the in 102,831, making years 257,445. 57,251, which

for the last thr the nett increas year 1848 then that the whole time will be 207 To enable us the years 1845, isideration th probable, led to previous. Dar in the year 1843 y excited with duced to believe an end. In full were led to call of them were so others became ence of an artif of them were so into view the w pears, from the 445, the whole

lence of that exfast. The prop

er stone of this ble ceremonies, location is very ssionary ground. "church extenin the exertions g brethren.

Thanksgiving in ecticut, Florida, es on the 7th of VOCATE was in colored members

as an increase of

ters calling upon rally to the superms. The Preermined that we with triumph, Reupon us; up and s to the work of nts, and you can ut delay. We can such as we sel-

ion for free schools, at purpose. The tate, may now re-

Florence ; her arti-

; the new experi-

rt.

states that the Plyhas subscribed ten her Professorship

.-Sabbath School l do well to bear in ocess of delivery in first lecture, by Rev. rit-well worthy its will be delivered on H. Higgins, to be d Rev. Mr. Hague. is effort in behalf of

TENNESSEE .- The hostility to the exs in East Tennessee eves that if concenng element in local his cheap monthly under the editorial

is country; and the I. Peirce, 5 Cornhill, rethren are raising a

his new territory, to nissionary, Rev. Isaac

EW ORLEANS.—Sevcity of New Orleans a corporation, under vith a view to estabscopal Church. The

e official opinions of erence reports an inain of 1017.

ADVOCATE contains a Dr. Olin's lately pub-It is a column long,

eat qualities of mind ninent a degree by the niversity. lucid as to fall at once correspondent of the

writing from Lebanon, n is highly prosperous. ith upwards of eighty ess religion. We are pe able to build fiew

ORE.-We learn from at a new church edifice, Methodist Episcopal ania Avenue, in Balticated by Rev. Bishop ting in the services.

by Mr. Dickinson with e Vicinity of Boston, Boston Almanac, for ceeding neatness, and de to the regions round

s a little treatise for Natural Phisosophy and villustrated with plates in the simple style of ious tone prevades it. Brodhead, Boston.

Russia.-The Courier elling establishments in ers from the Empress of ry new illustrated Amerofwhich are not copied

N. H. CONFERENCE SEMINARY. Fourth Annual Report of the Committee of Examination.

The undersigned, members of the Board of Examining Committee appointed for the current year, hav-But if this loss is to be taken as a proof of a low ing had the pleasure of attending the anniversary exercises of this Institution, embody the result of their state of vital piety in the church, and that God has forsaken her, what shall we say of other periods, in observations in the following

REPORT.

The examination commenced on Monday morning, Nov. 12th, and closed Tuesday evening. It was conducted by the following members of the Board of

Sylvester Dixon, Teacher of Mathematics.

exercises which we very much regretted to lose.

that contained in the last Annual Report, to which reference is here made. Most of the classes appeared equally as well as on any former occasion, and many of them much better. Among the latter are the transfer of the classes appeared the state of the classes appeared equally as well as on any former occasion, and many of them much better. Among the latter are included the advanced class in Algebra, the advanced ing the North and the South, is 1,104,119. So proclass in French, the Teachers' class and the class in Geometry. We were much delighted by the excellent examination of the classes in Logic and Spanish, formed during the past year, and now offered for examination for the first time. The former was sub- In 1795 our members were 60,604, and the number of jected to some pretty critical tests by the Committee; inhabitants in our country was then estimated at about 4,000,000. This would give to our church one

will not permit us to say more than that the general 000, and allowing the number of church members to appearance indicated great improvement in that department. It is desirable that they should be submitpartment. It is desirable that they should be should be should be desirable that they should be a characteristic form. The Herbariums gave evidence that the class in Botany had not been idle, while the neatness and attenuable has made a rapid advance upon the population. care with which the plants had been preserved and arranged was an eloquent testimony to the industry as it was 53 years ago. All this, be it remembered,

generally of a high order, and reflected much honor on the several members of the graduating class, and those by whom they are assisted. The Committee I shall, Providence permitting, present you with some regret that they were subjected to the inconvenience of so uncomfortable and crowded a room, and would be obtained, these exercises-interesting as they are -should be open only to the officers and members of

the Institution, and friends from abroad.

The present is the second year since the establish-The present is the second year since the Female ment of the regular course of study for the Female Benartment. The course has been completed this there are two of them referred to. In the sixth par-

of Canterbury; Mary B. Fitz, of West Boscawen; excellence in its execution. Offanda A. Follansbee, of Grafton; Mary Y. Glidden, of Franklin Furnace, Ohio; Caroline F. Howe, of Watertown, Mass.; Abby Maxfield, of Lake Village; Lydia J. Proctor, of Franklin; Julia F. Robinson, of Pembroke; Hannah H. Sanborn, of Sanbornton PREACHERS' AID SOCIETY, WORCESTER Bridge; Sarah J. Sanborn, of Concord; Lavina D. Smith, of Concord, of the present graduating class.

partment in particular, under the especial control of our successful and popular Commissioner of Comto teach, not excelled by any institution in New England; while the well known efficiency of the Preceptress as a teacher of the modern European Tongues and the ornamental branches, gives this retreat of

mending the New Hampshire Conference Seminary to its friends and patrons as eminently worthy all the confidence that has been reposed in it, and as offering peculiar inducements to young gentlemen and ladies who are desirous of fitting themselves for the halls of the college, the labors of the school room, the duties of practical life, or for that equally important station, an intelligent and happy home.

> DYER H. SANBORN, of Andover, N. SMITH, of Dover H. H. HARTWELL, of Canaan, Amos Hadley, of Bow, O. F. FOWLER, of Bristol, of the Committee of Examination.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

# DR. BANGS ON THE PRESENT STATE OF

Much has been written within two or three though they believed it had achieved its mission, or and misapplied its energies, and was, therefore, no

102,831, making the entire increase for those two years 257,445. Now subtract from this number the 57,251, which is the estimated amount of the loss for the last three years, and it will leave 200,194 as the nett increase for the last five years. But for the

in the year 1843, the minds of the people were greatly excited with the Millerite delusion, under the inence of which thousands of the people were induced to believe that the world was soon to come to an end. In full view of this awful catastrophe, they were led to call on God for mercy, and perhaps most were led to call on God for mercy, and perhaps most of them were soundly converted to God; while many others became apparently religious, under the influence of an artificial excitement. I say probably most

A. R., 20h. 35m. 11s.

North Dec., 37 deg. 21 min. 50 sec. ence of an artificial excitement. I say probably most of them were soundly converted to God; for, taking into view the whole of the diminution, it still appears, from the facts above stated, that out of 267, 445, the whole number received during the prevalence of that excitement, all but 57,254 have stood fast. The proportion which this loss bears to the

gain is nearly the same as the proportion between the loss of probationers received and the whole number of those probationers; for I believe it is generally allowed, that no more than three-fourths of those who have been received on probation have graduated to full membership; and this is about the proportion of those that have been lost during the

former days, when a greater proportionate diminu-tion in numbers was witnessed? Thus, in 1778 when there were only 6,095 members in the church, there was a diminution of 872, which was a loss of about 1 in 7. In 1795, when the whole number of church members was 60,604, there was a diminution of 6,317, which was a loss of about 1 in 7. In 1795, Hon. Richard S. Rust, A. M., Principal, Teacher of Moral and Mental Philosophy.

John C. Clarke, A. B., Teacher of Greek and Natu
was a loss of about 1 in 7. In 1753, which was a loss of about 1 in 9. In 1845 there was a diminution of about 31,769, and the whole number of church members was 1,139,587, Caroline J. Lane, Preceptress, Teacher of Modern which was a loss of about 1 in 35. So then, not Languages and Painting.

In the two days to which we were limited by the limited In the two days to which we were limited by the approach of New England's great holiday, Thanksgiving, twenty-five classes were examined so thoroughly as to satisfy us of the progress they had been making, and the attention that had been devoted by the heads of the several departments to the school.

The first progress they had been the several departments to the school. The progress they had been devoted by the heads of the several departments to the school. The progress they had been so eminently present than the proportion of those that were lately lost to the church was by no means equal to—nay, it was nearly three-fourth less than—that which happened in the years 1778 and the lukewarmness and backsliding of the membership, the proportion of those that were lately lost to the church was by no means equal to—nay, it was nearly three-fourth less than—that which happened in the years 1778 and 1795; and yet God has been so eminently present with his proportion of those that were lately lost to the church was by no means equal to—nay, it was nearly three-fourth less than—that which happened in the years 1778 and the lukewarmness and backsliding of the membership, the proportion of those that were lately lost to the church was by no means equal to—nay, it was nearly three-fourth less than—that which happened in the years 1778 and the lukewarmness and backsliding of the membership, the proportion of those that were lately lost to the church was by no means equal to—nay, it was nearly three-fourth less than the proportion of the proportion of the second to the proportion of Ten others were omitted for want of time, among with his ministers and people, and has blessed the which were Rhetoric and Intellectual Philosophy— labor of their hands so abundantly, that the church has increased in numbers so rapidly that in 1843 the We do not deem a detailed account of the exercises necessary, as it would not differ essentially from
1,068,525, the increase that year amounting to 154,-

Our hurried view of the paintings of the past year the present population of our country to be 20,000,-

throughout the prescribed course of study. This examination, though necessarily limited, was satisfactory, and being approved by the Committee, the entire class was reported worthy to receive the honors of the Institution.

The commencement exercises of Wednesday were though, I trust, sincere endeavors, to advance his cause merciful manner in which he has favored our feeble,

further remarks upon this subject.

New York, Nov. 13, 1848.

Correction.—Several typographical errors escaped in my article last week. In the fifth paravear by a class of 11, who with the members of last agraph for Penn read Venn; Penn was the name of year's class, previous to the Valedictory, received their Diplomas from the hands of the Principal. Shadford. For Nathaniel Gillet read Nathaniel Gil-Their names were as follows:

Martha D. Rand, of Northfield; Eliza J. Robin
degree of success it approaches those standards of bert, &c. In the eighth paragraph for "but with what son, of New Hampton; Abby M. Towle, of New- excellences, and its execution," read but with what market, of the class of 1847, and Martha Ann Clough, degree of success it approaches these standards of

S. W. COGGESHALL.

# DISTRICT.

Bridge; Sarah J. Sanborn, of Concord; Lavina D. Smith, of Concord, of the present graduating class.

This school has never been in so flourishing a condition as at the present time. During the past year, the Board of Instruction has been enlarged and improved to keep pace with the increasing demands upon its attention and labors, and every thing from the lowest elementary instruction to the highest grade of academic science, indicates that the most thorough discipline, the most careful attention to habits of thought, and the most salutary moral influence have pervaded every walk of the student's life, and left on every mind their happy impress. The Normal default all the ministers and members will take a deep interest in this collection, and afford means of confort to our faithers and brethren, widows and orphans, through whose faithful labors we have found the pearl of salvation.

Worcester, Park Street,	\$20 00
" Thomas Street,	14 00
Millbury,	10 00
Farnumsville,	4 00
New England Village,	2 00
Leicester,	5 0
Shrewsbury,	10 00
West Boylston,	2 00
Holliston,	19 00
Milford,	11 00
Webster,	25 0
Weston,	24 00
Natick,	13 0
Saxonville,	16 0
Sudbury,	2 0
Marlboro',	14 0
Lowell, St. Paul's,	50 0
" Worthen Street,	50 0
Asburnham,	20 0
Winchendon,	15 0
South Royalston,	5 0
Hubbardston,	14 0
Templeton,	2 0
* Phillipston,	2 0
Princeton,	18 0
Rutland and Holden,	5 0
Oakham,	2 0
Barre,	5 0
Hardwick,	6 0
North Brookfield,	3 0
Brookfield,	6 0
Spencer,	16 0
Southbridge,	22 0
Charlton,	2 0
Dudley,	11 0
Oxford,	15 0
Lunenburg,	11 0
Leominster,	10 0
Fitchburg,	14 0
Blackstone,	5 0

Shrewsbury, Nov. 28, 1848.

# REV. WM JEROME.

\$500 00

J. HASCALL.

Bro. Jerome, from the West, visited our village yesterday, soliciting aid for the oppressed and afflicted societies in St. Louis. We were much interested in his address in the even-

ACKNOWLEDGMENT. year 1848 there has been an increase of 7,508; so that the whole increase from 1843 to the present that the whole increase from 1843 to the present

ANOTHER TELESCOPIC COMET.-A Telescopic Come 1848, Nov. 25th. 6h. 57m. Cambridge mean Solar time.

#### Religious Summary.

INCREASE OF MENDERSHIP IN TENNESSEE CONFER ENCE.—We published last week the increase of members in the bounds of the Tennessee Conference during the year just Ohio. closed as 1482. Upon a more accurate calculation, in summing up the circuits and districts, it is found to be 1637.—
Nothern Ch. Ad.

per.

MORMONISM.—A party of 225 English emigrants, professing this delusion, passed through St. Louis on the Sth, en route for the Mormon settlement on the Great Salt Lake. Three or four hundred more were to have embarked from Liverpool last Swine. Without change in price.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS WORTH OF MASSES !- Ret. Mr. King, of Ireland, says the Presbyterian of the West, while at Cincinnatti, stated the following fact: A Roman clergyman in Ireland with whom he was personally acquainted,

ricular confession. Four sermons in favor of it, are about to be published by one of the Bishops.

CONVERSIONS IN TEXAS.—A correspondent of one of the religious journals states, that more than six hundred persons have been hopefully converted within eight months in the Colegrado valley. They have united with various evangelical denominations.

THE HALF-WAY HOUSE.—The Right Rev. Dr. Kenrick, Roman Catholic Archbishop of St. Louis, has lately done some service? To the cause of religion, and it gives us pleasure to chronicle the fact. He has published a book on "Apostolical succersion," for the especial benefit of High Church Episcopalians, in which he reasons with them most conclusively on the untenableness of their ground, and shows the impossibility of any succession out of the church of Rome. We cannot help regarding High Church Episcopaev as the half-way house from Christianity to Romanism. No person should take up their abode at an uncomfortable half-way house. They should either go on to Roumanism or come back to Christianity, We recommend this work to all the Puseyites.—Family Visitor.

The HALF-WAY HOUSE.—The Right Rev. Dr. Kenrick, and the proposition of the cause of religion, and it gives us pleasure to chronicle the fact. He has published a book on "A postical succersion," for the especial benefit of High Church Episcopalians, in which he reasons with them most conclusively on the untenableness of their ground, and shows the impossibility of any succession out of the church of Rome. We cannot help regarding High Church Episcopaev as the half-way house from Christianity to Romanism. No person should take up their abode at an uncomfortable half-way house. They should either go on to Roumanism or come back to Christianity. We recommend this work to all the Puseyites.—Family Visitor.

#### General Intelligence.

FROM MEXICO. Washington, Nov. 30, 1848. — Recent letters from Mexico state that New Year's day has been fixed upon for a rising against the Government of President Herrera. The priesthood are said to be associated with agents of Santa

rate, is the opinion of his most intimate friends in Louisiana.

"21-Bethl-hem.
"23 21-Lancaster.
"25 26-Columbia.

EXTRAORDINARY INVENTIONS .- Among the articles of merit at the Annual Fair of the American Institute, the New York Express notices flour mills, not much larger than the

people wish to rise at a certain unusual time o'night, all that is to be done is to set the clock and make the connection of the Lamplighter "all right," and then, when the hour comes round, you have a lamp already lighted at the same time. Certainly very convenient. When not desired to be connected with a clock, it can be attached to a cord, terminating in some place near the bed like a bed-pull, so that it is only necessary to pull the cord to produce a light previous to riging. It is designed.

#### Items.

A mad dog was killed in Pawtucket last Monday. He came from the direction of Attleboro', and bit every, dog that came in his way. The town authorities immediately offered a reward of \$1 for the head of every dog found going at large.

Our last accounts from Hayti represent affairs as having become again settled, and confidence in a great degree restored.

my life completely on the verge of ruin; first, when I lost a lawsuit, and secondly, when I gained one."

Public diaguasions are being held at Pittsburg, as to the most

We have been informed that the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States have issued a mandamus to Mrs.

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED.

SABBATH DESCRATION.—It is calculated that the London pleasure-goers spend, on Sundays, throughout the year, in the adjacent villages, the enormous sum of one million three hundred thousand pounds—more than six millions of dollars, the chiefly spent in riding and drinking!

H. Vincent; R. Fuller (the money has not been received from Bro. II., but we credit it to you); R. Ainsworth; R. H. Kimball; hundred thousand pounds—more than six millions of dollars, chiefly spent in riding and drinking!

H. Vincent; R. Fuller (the money has not been received from Bro. II., but we credit it to you); R. Ainsworth; R. H. Kimball; H. Twombly, J. B. Husted; E. Watson; Geo. Landon (all right, now); J. E. Risley; S. Lake; J. C. Cromack (before, or during January;) W. Livesey; G. W. T. Rogers; E. B. Higgins; O. A. Snow.

Our payments are necessarily omitted this week.

MARRIAGES.

Chase, both of Boston.

Chase, both of Boston.

In Madea, Nov. 23d, by Rev. J. Dennison, Mr. Augustus Stiles, to Miss Emeline E. Cox, all of Malden.

In Cheen, Nov. 30, by Rev. Joseph Cummings, Mr. William T. Tomas, if Cheesea, to Miss Margaret Jackson, of Boston.

In New York of Pastors.—At the recent meeting of the Pennsylvania Baptist Convention, the Rev. T. F. Caldicatt stated, that in the United States, while there are more than 10,000 Baptist churches, the number of ministers does not exceed 6000; leaving 4000 churches without pastors, and this deficiency is daily increasing. For new churches alone 600 ministers are needed per annum.

Diocese of New York.—Its Episcopal administration for the current year, has been given in charge of Bishops Doane and Whitingham. And the Protestant Churchman says that attempts have been made to introduce the practice of auricular confession. Four sermons in favor of it, are about to be published by one of the Bishops.

#### DEATHS.

In Lancaster, Mass., Aug. 4th, Mr. Wm. F. Brabrook, formerly f Chelsea, aged 39 years.

#### NOTICES.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS. Rev. Robert Kellen, Charlestown, Mass. Rev. Wm. Livesey, Providence, R. I.

20 21—Sandwich.
23. ...—Thornton.
27 28—Alexandria.
26 28—Bristol.

rown of a man's hat, which will grind 60 bushels of wheat per day, into first rate flour; they can be purchased for \$150, complete, with bolting apparatus. There were corn mills on exhibition which do their work admirably, with nearly the same expedition, and costing even less. There were cight impropose to meet the Quarterly Conference, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and propose to meet the Quarterly Conference, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and propose to meet the Quarterly Conference, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and propose to meet the Quarterly Conference, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and propose to meet the Quarterly Conference, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and propose to meet the Quarterly Conference, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and propose to meet the Quarterly Conference, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and propose to meet the Quarterly Conference, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and propose to meet the Quarterly Conference, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and propose to meet the Quarterly Conference, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and propose to meet the Quarterly Conference, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and propose to meet the Quarterly Conference, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and propose to meet the Quarterly Conference, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and propose to meet the Quarterly Conference, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and propose to meet the Quarterly Conference, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and propose to meet the Quarterly Conference, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and propose to meet the Quarterly Conference, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and propose to meet the Quarterly Conference, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and propose to meet the Quarterly Conference, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and thorough the propose to meet the Quarterly Conference, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and thorough the propose to meet the Quarterly Conference, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and thorough the propose to meet the Quarterly Conference, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and thorough the propose to meet the Quarterly Meetings may not be those voted by the Quarterly Meetings may not be those voted by the Quarterly Meetings may not be those voted by the Quarterly Meetings may not be those voted by the Quarte cloths, which may be said to advance such machinery in the series of machines by which cloth is now made, to enable the series of machines by which cloth is now made, to enable the manufacturer to reduce the cloth several mills per yard; should a corresponding number of improvements annually appear at our Fairs for the next ten years, a yard of good unbleached shirting will be made for one cent per yard.

The Self-Lamplighter.—Here we have an invention by which lamps or candles may be lighted at any moment of time by a clock or pull of a cord. If attached to an alarm-clock, a light may be produced at any hour. In cases where people wish to rise at a certain nousual time o'night, all that is spect. Indeed, great, and noble and conscientious minds can never people wish to rise at a certain nousual time o'night, all that is spect. Indeed, great, and noble and conscientious minds can never people wish to rise at a certain nousual time o'night, all that is

the cord to produce a light previous to rising. It is designed, embartassed with debts, contracted for the very necessaries of life!

also, to be so attached to the bell-handle of a front

Some work out by day's works and some by the month, and some door, that pulling the bell instantly makes a light to see by in the hall, or any other part of the house. The inventor is in religion and gloomy in prospect? Is it possible for a man to do the work of a Methodist preacher under such circumstances? I believe not, and it is doubtful if he ought to try. The people ought and must provide for the comfortable support of their preachers. If ours was a heathen country, and days of fiery persecution, it where civilization, peace and plenty everywhere abound, it is not The State of Ohio is now in her 61st year, or rather it is now influence to preach to a people who can, but will not provide the The State of Ohio is now in her 61st year, or rather it is now 61 years since the first white citizen moved into what is now that State—yet she polls a vote approximating to three hundred thousand.

The Gospel is a common benefit. No man, whether infidel moralist or Christian, but is benefitted in some way by the Gospel. Both the bridges over the East branch of the Potomac River, at Washington, have been purchased, according to the act of Congress, by the Secretary of the Treasury, and made free.

Why, every man's farm, shop or store is actually worth more, and will always sell for more in any town or village where the Gospel is preached than where it is not. People generally do not like to purchase property or live where there are no Sabbaths, no order There is a pear tree in Illinois, 40 years old, which measures about the trunk 10 feet. In 1833 it bore 184 bushels of fruit, and in 1840 it bore 140 bushels.

In 1840 it bore 140 bushels. The Salt Rock, 300 miles Westwardly from Gibson, Arkan-but the Gospel in its great practical operations on the voluntary principle, arising from an enlightened sense of moral obligation. sas, is, according to the Santa Fe Republican, a great curiosity. The Gospel has done more to civilize, reform and bless the world The salt is as white and as fine as table salt, and can be obtained with as little labor as scraping up sand.

than all other agencies together; and why not every man pay liberally to support it? We do not expect men will teach our children, In Wolfborough, N. H., a man returned home drunk, and afthe bay now, which was soon in flames, and consumed the house and barn and all their contents.

They must be paid, and well paid for their time and services. And why should the Christian minister be required to give his time and services to the common benefit without pay? Is it a right principle in any man to even wish it? Is it Christian? A daughter of Governor Bebb, of Ohio, expired on the 7th inst., very suddenly. When her father left home to vote, she was well, but on his return in the evening he found her a course? Something must be done. The preacher's family must have food and raiment, and medicine and education, as well as others. I know there are some among us who seem to think, if God has called a man to preach he must preach, whether his family is provided for or not, or he will certainly be The railroad between Oswego and Syracuse, has been com-damned, not even once thinking they must aid in his support, or pleted, and the cars came through to Oswego for the first time they will be as certainly damned! Can anything be more absurd or ridiculous! One thing is certain, it is the duty, imperious duty of all ministers to provide for their own households, even before The Quadrant Colonnade, in London, which was put up at preaching. And if they do not do it, they will be damned and an enormous expense, to gratify the taste of George the Fourth, they ought to be damned, preach or no preach, call or no call. has just been sold at an average of £7 per column. It cost "He that will not provide for his own household has denied the £35 alone to put up each.

"He that will not provide for his own household has denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." We have among us, even Methodists, who do not pay 50 cents a year for the support and ex-The Stowe Estate will before long be deprived of the whole tension of Christianity in the world. The case of the good old of its timber. A further and far more extensive sale than the last one is to take place shortly. Persons are now employed in marking the various lots ready for the auctioneer's hammer. In the four Northern English counties—Durham, Northum-berland, Cumberland and Westmoreland—there are now no fewer that 550 deaf and dumb and 600 blind persons.

port did nat amount to 25 cents!" It is well known, we have too many like her, having no adequate sense or idea of what is called moral obligation. On the other hand, it is well known we have, even on the flaverhill District, (and thank the Lord we have—we Class works have been established in the colony of Port men, and women too, as are to be found thus side of heaven. Many of this class, industrious farmers, mechanics, etc., in comfortable circumstances only, far from being rich port of the copel annual circumstances only, far from being rich and the point of the copel annual circumstances only for the Gospel annual circumstances on circumstances on cir could not get on without them) some as good and liberal souled The total number of sheep in New South Wales in 1847, exceeded 10,000,000.

Circumstances only, far from 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 dollars, and then, if there is a deficiency in making up the regularly estimated and just there is a deficiency in making up the regularly estimated and just

Voltaire, speaking of law, said, "I never was but twice in ments, and all the great and good-like designs of our glorious

Christianity would soon everywhere obtain.

5. I want to say a few words about our periodicals and books. What has long been desired is done. The Christian Advocate is reduced to \$1.50—the Herald to \$1.50, and the Christian Messenger to \$1.00 per year, and also our books have been reduced. If they are not better sustained hereafter, it will not be the fault of the publishers, but of the agents and the people. The Herald, having the principal patronage of four of the most numerous and influential Conferences in New England, ought to have at least 20,000 reliable subscribers. I hope the brethren on the H. District will go into this buisness in good earnest, until the 1st of Jan., which will soon be here. Some have been delaying until near the close of the year. Brethren, don't delay any longer—it is now time to work.

The Herald may be and ought to be sustained, as well as all our other papers now in the field. They are exerting an immense influence. Can we not double our list for the Herald in our District? At least, some may, and all can do all they can towards it.

6. I fear we are not doing as much as we ought to circulate out Books. It certainly is of the utmost importance to get them into the families of our charges. The prices are reduced, so that our people can have no reasonable excuse for not purchasing. Who does not know those who read our periodicals and books make the most intelligent, stable, spiritual and useful members of the church. Others among us may be Christians, but generally, it is more by fits and starts. Anti-reading Methodists cannot be much depended

upon in times of declension and apostacy.
7. I want to recommend special attention to "Bro. Porter's new work on Revivals." It appears to me a very important work, on a most important subject. Nothing is more needed in all churches and congregations, than deep-toned and wide-spreading reformations. They are the life and salvation of the church. To understand what means to use under different circumstances and the manner and spirit in which to use them in originating and per petuating sound revivals, is an object of the greatest moment to every minister and Christian. This book will teach us. I expected a good work from Bro. Porter; but I must say, if far exceeds my expectations. Brethren in the ministry and membership, I sinmy expectations. Dictinent more described and confidently recommend you all to purchase this most excellent book. I have just received a remission of fifty, and hope I shall want for Haverhill District, at least a hundred, if not two

MISSIONARY MEETINGS-BOSTON DISTRICT. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6TH.

Dorchester: T. C. Peirce, D. Richards, H. E. Hempstead.
South Street, Lynn: J. D. Bridge, M. Dwight, W. H. Hatch. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13TH.

Dedham: I. J. P. Collyer, J. A. Adams, G. W. Frost. Richmand Street, Boston: S. H. Higgins, Wm. M. Mann, J. Densison, Marblehead: J. A. Merrill, J. M. Merrill, J. Pentecost. W. Ricz.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS IN MAINE. E. Pittston—O. Huse, A. Foster. Boothbay—E. A. Helmershausen, B. F. Sprague. Union—M. Donnell, B. Mitchell. Woolwich—S. Eray, J. Higgins. Waldobord—B. Bryant, B. Jones.

At the Preachers' Meeting for Boston District, held at Saugus, is ept. last, for mutual spiritual improvement, it was voted that At the Frenchers' meeting for boston district, nea at Saugus, in Sept. last, for mittad spiritual improvement, it was voted that another meeting be held within three months, and a committee were appointed to designate the time-and place of the meeting; they have decided that it be held, Providence permitting, at Malden Centre, the 21st and 22d of the present month; exercises to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. M. DWIGHT, for the Committee.

DOVER DISTRICT-THIRD QUARTER. Dec. 23 4 30 Jan. 6 4 6 Newmarket and Southmarket, Greenland and Newington, Greenland and New Ingon, Portsmouth, Salisbury and Amesbury, Hampton and Seabrook, at H., Epping, Raymond and Poplin, at P., Sandown and Kingston, at S., Exeter, North Salem and Derry, at N. S., - Feb. North Salem and Derry, at N. S.,
Lawrence and Salem, at S.,
Pembroke and Chichester, at P.,
Great Falls and Rochester, at Gt. Falls,
Northfield,
Gilmanton and E. Sanbornton, at E. S.,
March 3 Dover, Manchester, 1st and 2d Church,

PREACHERS' MEETING ON CONCORD DISTRICT.

following subjects for Essays, have been assigned to the several Preachers.

Inty of Methodist Ministers to their successors—S. Quimby. Biblical Institute—I Hayes. Exposition of the 7th chap, of Rom.—J. W. Guernsey. I st he Law lowered down in its claims to adapt it to the powers and capacities of fallen man?—R. Tilton. Is Sin consistent with a state of Justification?—J. C. Allen. Miracles of Christ—W. F. Evans. The Causes of the Premature Superannation of Itherant Ministers—N. Culver. The Connection of Holiness with Success in the Ministry—O. Wadkins. Credibility of the Early History of the Human Race as contained in the Pentature C. Holman. State of the Pfimitive Church—S. Eastman. How can the Minister best promote the interests of the Sabbath School?—A. S. Tenney. What is Methodism?—L. Draper. What Evidence have we of Natural Depravity aside from the Bible?—C. Greenwood. Infidelity, what is it, and what forms does it assume at the Present Day?—A. Heath. Christian Diligence—S. S. Dudley. Love is the fulfilling of the law—Ouis E. Heath. Propriety and Duty of the Local Ministry. N. L. Chase. Exposition of 1 John 5: 18—J. Palmer. Variety of Opinions about Christ—E. Wardwell. The Divine dispensations progressive; Mark 4: 28—Amos Merrel. The Trials and Difficulties of the Young Minister, and how can be hyst meet them?—J. Perkins:

Each preacher will also present an original sketch of a sermon for criticism.

W. F. Evans.

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MEDAL STOVE. THE MADEIRA PARLOL COAL STOVE has now been before the public soo long that its merits are fully known, and its superiority acknowledged. It is a handsome stove, being of cylindrical form, and ornamented in a very tasteful manner. It is economical. From a ton to a ton and a half of nut coal will go through the season. It may truly be called the poor man's stove. It gives a peculiarly pleasant heat, producing in every part of the room a summer atmosphere. This effect is secured by the free circulation of air through the internal columns and chambers of the stove, and the duliness and headache so often occasioned by close stoves, is not experienced in the least. It requires but little tending. The fire is kindled with ease, and if properly looked to, will not go out from week to week. A moment's attention, on going to bed, insures a bright fire in the morning. Not the least of its recommendations is its freedom from dust. The arrangement for clearing the stove is such that not a particle of ashes need to come into the room.

At the Mechanic's Fair, held recently in this city, only one Stove received a Medal, and that the Committee awarded to the MADE-RIA PARLOR STOVE—a silver Medal.

Persons in want of an article upon which they can rely, will do THE MEDAL STOVE. THE MADEIRA

Persons in want of an article upon which they can rely, will do well to call before purchasing.

Every Stove put up by ourselves, warranted to suit, or the money refunded.

D. PROUTY & CO.,

STOVE, RANGE, AND FURNACE WAREHOUSE,
Dec 6 4t Nos. 19 and 29 North Market Street.

HANKS' IMPROVED AIR HEATER,
For Warming and Ventilating Public and Private Public

HANKS' IMPROVED AIR HEATER,
For Warming and Ventilating Public and Private Buildings of all kinds. Combining more advantages than any other article of the kind now in use. As the locomotive boiler is in economical and effective service, when compared with other boilers, so is this Improved Air Heater, when compared with other Heaters, now so generally used by the community at large.

1st. It will radiate more heat with a given quantity of fuel, than any other apparatus now in use for the same purpose.

2d. It is perfectly accessible at all times, and may be cleared of ashes or soct, either when in operation or not, by simply removing the rear plate of the Radiator.

3d. All the coal it may contain can always be seen by looking in at the "feeding door;" thus it may at once be known if the quantity and quantity of coal is as it should be.

4th. It is so constructed that the required quantity of heat can always be had and controlled, diminished or increased at pleasure, with a corresponding consumption of fuel.

For sale by DAVID PROUTY & CO., Nos. 19 & 20 Korth Market Street, Boston.

MENUR. POSTON: ALMANAC FOR 1840.

THE BOSTON ALMANAC FOR 1849,
By S. N. DICKINSON, will be published in a few days. It will be printed upon new type, and contain more pages than any previous number. Beautifully bound in cloth and gilt.

IT WILL CONTAIN a new and accurate MAP of the vicinity of Boston, embracing a distance of 15 or 29 miles round the city. Long Pond, and the whole line of the Aqueduct are delineated upon it. The outside towns on the Map, are Hull, Cohasset, Hingham, Weymouth, Braintree, Canton, Dedham, Medford, Sherburne, Framingham, Suddury, Concord, Acton, Carlisle, Billerica, Wilmington, Danvers, Beverly and Marblehead. All the islands in the harbor are set down. The Watering Places—Phillips Beach, Nahant Bay and Beach, Nahant, Chelsea Beach, etc.

An improved set of CALENDAR PAGES, calculated by Prof. Pirece, of Cambridge. The calendar pages are accompanied by a short description of the Appearance of the Heavens on the 15th of each month. Opposite to each calendar page there is a blank page for memorandums, containing a blank line and date for every day in the month. These MEMORANDA PAGES are of great convenience to an individual, or for the use of a family, in making memorandums from day to day.

The BUSINESS DIRECTORY of the city of Boston, corrected and enlarged. This Directory exhibits all trades, business and professions under their appropriate heads: that is, under the head Arothecanies, will be found the names of all persons engaged in that business; and so on to the end of the alphabet. This document is one of great usefulnéss to the citizen, and of still greater importance to persons in the country, as here they have laid before them the key to the whole business population of the metropolis. It occupies about 80 closely printed pages of the Almanac.

An interesting historical account of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS of Boston. This article has been prepared with great care and much research, by Isaac F. Surfand, Esc., Principal of the Otis School. It embraces the subject from that period of time when Public Schools were first thought of by our forefathers, and traces it up in its growth from that time to the present. It is deeply interesting, and occupies 35 pages of the Almanac. An ENGRAVED VIEW of each of the Public Schools is given, and two views of Model Primary Schools, which have been erected within the past year or two.

Some account of A WINTER PASSED IN FLORIDA, by an invalid, in hopes of being restored to health. His experience given which may be of great convenience to those intending to visit that region for a similar purpose. Accompanying this artitle, the writer has prepared a set of WEATHER TABLES, showing the temperature in Jacksonville, Fla., and Boston, for one year. To the curious in such matters, it is thought these tables will be very interesting.

teresting.

A Table of the 772 Streets, Places and Alleys in the city of Boston, giving the beginning and terminus of each street, and the location of the places and alleys. With this table the stranger can find any street in the city.

A list of 227 EXPRESSES that leave Boston daily, semi-weekly

A list of 227 EXPRESSES that leave Boston daily, semi-weekly and weekly.

A list of the RAILROADS diverging from Boston, and a list of the Branch Roads running from the Boston Roads.

These are the principal features of the Boston Almanac for 1849. But it embraces a great variety of other matters, useful and entertaining to the reader.

This Almanac contains TWO HUNDRED and TWENTY closely printed gages. The quantity of matter is greater than that found in an ordinary flow, of 530 pages. The octavo volume would sell for two or three dollars. For the Almanac, the price is only TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per single copy. By wholesale, a very liberal discount is made.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

NO. 24 CORNHILL. W. J. REYNOLDS & Co., have removed from No. 20 to No. 24 Cornhill, and have on hand a large stock of all the School Books in general use, which, together with a complete assortment of Stationers, and other articles in their line, are offered to Booksellers, Country merchants and others who buy to sell again, at the lowest market prices.

"THE TIMBRELL," a new collection of Church Music, by B. P. Baker, and I. B. Woodbury, for Choirs, Congregations, and Singing Schools.

DR. STEPHENSON'S EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY. We extract the following from the New York Journal of Medicines, because we deem it due to Dr. S. no less than for the benefit of those who may be afflicted with dis-

Dr. Stephenson gives advice gratuitously to all our travelling ninisters, from any part of the United States.—Ch. Adv. & Jour. ministers, from any part of the United States.—Ch. Adv. & John.

"Dr. Stephenson, having paid special attention to Ophitalismic and
Aural diseases and deformities for several years at our public hospitals, cliniques, dispensaries, and infirmaries, (at one of which he
was for several years the attending surgeon) and having also noticed the inconveniences strangers labor under for the want of suitable accommodations, who resort to this city for operations spon the
eye and eau; he has opened a private infirmary at 383 Broome St.,
New York, expressly for these specialities, where patients can have
all the advantages of a hospital, and at the same time all the comforts of home. 32 Received Steet Med Milhory Steet New

N. B. Office at 383 Brooms Street, near Mulberry Street, New York.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL ADVOCATE THE SABBATH SCHOOL ADVOCATE

and Missionary Advocate, are now published at the Depository, No. 5 Cornbill, and all orders should be addressed to the Agent. The new year of the Advocate has but just commenced, and it is a favorable time to increase the list of subscribers. In some of our churches the Advocate has not yet been introduced. Specimen copies will be sent where they are desired. We trust our brethren in the ministry will use all proper endeavors to extend as widely as possible the benefits and blessings of this beautiful little sheet. Especially we would call attention to the Missionary Advocate. Its circulation is limited in New England. It is a favorable time now, in our evening social meetings to introduce this valuable and cheap periodical.

Nov 15

C. H. PEIRCE, Agent.

STRONG & BRODHEAD, NO. 1 CORN-

TRONG & BRODHEAD, NO. 1 CORN-HILL, have for sale a large assortment of Theological and Miscellaneous Books, among which are the following:—

Jay's Works, 4 vols. 8vo., sheep.

Maclain's Moshiem's Church History, 2 vols. 8vo., sheep.

Murdock's " " 3 vols. 8vo., sheep.

Murdock's " " 3 vols. 8vo., cloth.

An Earnest Ministry, by J. A. James, I vol. 12mo., cloth.

Chalmers' Posthamas Works, as far as published.

Hetherington's History of the Church of Scotland, I vol. 8vo.

Lives of the Apostles, I vol. 8vo., cloth.

Newton's Works, 3 vols. 8vo., cloth.

Newton's Works, 3 vols. 8vo., cloth.

Magee on the Atonement, 2 vols. 8vo., cloth.

Bobertson's Works, 3 vols. 8vo., cloth.

Robertson's Works, 3 vols. 8vo., cloth.

Robertson's Works, 3 vols. 8vo., cloth.

Theological Sketch Book, 2 vols. 8vo.

Edwards' Works, 1 vol. 8vo., sheep.

Whitby's and Lowman's Commentary, I vol. royal 8vo

Pulpit Cyclopedia, and Five Hundred Sketches of Sermons

Horne's Introduction, 2 vols. octavo.

do. do I vol. octavo.

Dwight's Theology, 4 vols. 8vo., sheep or cloth.

Sturtevant's Preacher's Manual, I vol. 8vo., cloth

Barnes' Notes, as far as published.

Haldune on Romans. I vol. 8vo.

Edmondson's Short Sermons, I, vol. 8vo.

Burnett on xxxix Articles, I vol. 8vo.

South's Sermons, 4 vols. evo., sheep.

Bunyan's Complete Works, 1 vol. 8vo.
Burnett on xxxix Articles, i vol. 8vo.
South's Sermons, 4 vols. evo, sheep.
Saurin's Sermons, 2 vols. 8vo., sheep.
Free Church Pulpit, 3 vols. 8vo., cloth.
English Pulpit, 1 vol. 8vo., cloth.
Authenticity and Inspiration of the Bible, 1 vol. 12mo., cloth.
Wayland's Moral Science, 1 vol. 12mo., cloth.
'i Political Economy, 1 vol. 12mo., cloth.
Davidson's Conceptions, 3 vols. 12mo., cloth.
Fisk's Memorials of the Holy Land, 1 vol. 12mo., cloth.
Foster's Essays on Decision of Character, 1 vol. 12mo., cloth.
Foster's Essays on Decision of Character, 1 vol. 12mo., cloth.
Chalmers' Natural Theology, 2 vols. 12mo., cloth.
do Chris. Revelations, 2 vols. 12mo., cloth.
do Moral Philosophy, 1 vol. 12mo., cloth.
do Astronomical Discourses, 1 vol. 12mo., cloth.
Charlotte Elizabeth's Complete Works, 2 vols. 8vo., cloth.
[To be Continued.]

A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE OF THE Troy Conference Academy and a member of the M. E. Church, desires to obtain a situation as Teacher or Assistant Teacher in an Academy. She has had experience in teaching, and is competent to give instruction in the usual branches of an English education, together with French, Music on the Piano, Drawing and Painting Communications may be addressed to H. SPRAGUE, Esq., Keeseville, Essex Co., N. Y. REED & CUTLER, IMPORTERS AND Wholesale Dealers in Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, No. 54 Chatham Street, Boston.

Also, proprietors of the well known and celebrated Vegetable Pulmonary Batana, for Coughs, Colds and Consumptions; kept and sold generally in New England. Price 50 cents.

6m Nov 22

REMOVAL. THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD that he has removed from No. 54 to No. 56 Cornhill. The store is capacious and pleasant, and every thing will be so arranged as to expedite business. He hopes to see his friends, or hear from them in the shape of orders for books. He intends to supply any books or stationery that may be wanted at the lowest market price, wholesale and retail, on approved credit, or very low for cash.

CHARLES WAITE, No. 56 Cornhill.

EBREW CLASS. REV. E. NOYES WILL Terms. \$5.00 in advance. For further particulars call at No. 4
Mahan Place, out of Pleasant St. Nov. 15. NEW SINGING BOOK. THE AMERICAN VOCALIST, by Rev. D. H. Mansfield. For sale by Nov 22—2w STRONG & BRODHEAD, No. 1 Combill.

OLIVER CROMWELL'S LETTERS AND SPEECHES, including the Supplement to the first edition, with Elucidations, by Thomas Carlyle.

Just received and for sale by STRONG & BRODHEAD, No. 1 Cornhill.

PEARL MARTIN, DEALER IN WOOL-LER, COTTON, STRAW AND PAINTED CARPETS. Also, Rugs, Mats, Transparent Window Shades, and Fixtures, No. 85 Hanover Street, near Blackstone Street, Boston.

JUST IN SEASON FOR THE WINTER

SCHOOLS. THE AMERICAN VOCALIST, a collection of Sacred Music, compiled by Rev. D. H. Mansfield, of the
East Maine Conference.

It consists of three parts, two of which are designed for the Vestry, and one for the Church.

One Part, designed especially for social worship, conference,
elass, and prayer meetlings, contain, arranged for four voices, all
that is valuable of the music of the Vestry ever published in this
country, whether old or new,—consisting, in part, of the most admired Scottish and Irish melodies, arranged expressly for this
work, and accompanied with appropriate sacred poetry. This Division of the work embodies the sweetest and most popular music
now known, together with many pieces that have never before
been published.

Another Part, intended also for the Vestry, contains the Revival
Music of the present, and also of by-gone days; consisting of spirited and devotional melodies, arranged chiefly in full harmony—a
few of which, though they may not so well bear the test of scientific criticism, are nevertheless beautiful, popular and useful, and
will be sung as long as revivals continue.

The remaining Division contains more than 200 of the most substantial and popular Church tunes, both "new" and old—in the
composition of which both science and devotion are united, and the
performance of which has enwrapped thousands of hearts in flames
of heavenly fire, and served to prepare them to sing "the song of
Mosea and the Lamb" in the choirs above. These tunes have been
selected with the utmost care, not only with regard to the music,
but also with a special view to suit all the various metres found in
the Hymn books used in the Methodist, Baptist, and Congregationalid, and of the Compiler at Belfast. For sale, also, by J. Wakefield, East Thomaston; H. G. O. Washburn, Belfast; and W
Lewis, Bangor.

Oct 11

CHAS. H. PEIRCE, Publisher, 3 Cornbill.

SAMUEL INGALLS, M. D. TREATMENT OF LUNG DISEASES, and others not cured by Medi-OR LONE.

OR. S. INGALLS, whose popular lectures on Consumption, &c. have been delivered throughout New England, is now permanently located in Boston. Office, No. 15 Montgomery Place.

Nov 1

RETAIL CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, the very PRETAIL CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, the very largest Store, exclusively occupied for Clothing, in Boston. We have a first rate Stock of every description of CLOTHING, to select from, either for Wholesale or Retail. One of our largest rooms is devoted exclusively to the Wholesale Trade.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT. In this Branch we have Cutters and Makers of the greatest celebrity; a complete Stock of Cloths, Dueskins, and Vestings to select from, and the prices are conformed to the low price cash system. FURNISHING GOODS OF EVERY VARIETY.

JOHN GOVE & CO., 1 & 2 Hichborn Block, Ann Street, third Building North of Blackstone Street, Boston

JOHN GOVE, C. E. SCHOFF. J. D. LELAND.

3m. Oct 4

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WARE-HOUSE, Nos. 48 and 52 Blackstone Street. W.F. & E. H. BRABROOK would inform their friends and customers, that they continue at their Old Stand, where may be found a good assortment of Furniture and Feathers, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c. Goods packed for country trade at short notice.

N. B. Best quality Live Geese Feathers selling very cheap.

Apr. 22

W. JACKSON, GENERAL COMMISSION

MERCHANT, 69 Commercial Street, Boston.

All orders, and consignments of goods, promptly attended to.

E. W. J. has also Coal. And Woods, promptly attended to.

He will firmish at the lowest price. Apply as above, or leave orders in my box at Zion's Herald Office.

CRANDIN, DUDLEY & BLAKE, SUR-GEON DENTISTS, No. 238 WASHINGTON STREET, Boston, warrant the Teeth inserted by them to answer all the purposes of natural ones. 1y Dec. 8.

This Almanac contains TWO HUNDRED and TWENTY closely printed pages. The quantity of matter is greater than that found in an ordinary 8vo, of 5:00 pages. The octavo volume would sell for two or three dollars. For the Almanac, the price is only TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per single copy. By wholesale, a very liberal discount is made.

Orders sent to Messes. B. B. MUSSEY & CO., 29 Cornhill, and to Mr. THOMAS GROOM, 82 State Street, Publishers, will meet with immediate attention.

3t Nov 29

HAT AND CAP STORE. C. B. MASON, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, UMBELLAS, CARPET BAGS, &c. Hats of all qualities and styles. Good, fashionable Hats from \$1.50 to \$4.00. Constantly on hand the strength of the property of the strength of the property of the propert

of the students.

Tuesday afternoon was devoted to the Graduating class, in which it was subjected to an examination throughout the prescribed course of study. This the midst of whom we have been laboring.

Instead, therefore, of lamenting over our deficienty and the midst of whom we have been laboring.

institutions of our country.
In closing, therefore, we take pleasure in recon

JOSEPH KNOWLES, of Mere, Bridge,

past respecting the state and prospects of the M. E. Church. Some, indeed, have lamented over it, as was about to be laid aside for having abused its trust longer to be an agent in the hand of God in effecting good for the human family. These melancholy conclusions have been drawn from the fact, that there has been a diminution in the number of its members for the past three years. I have read these lamenta-

for the past three years. I have read these lamentations with a mixture of surprise and regret, believing that the writers have been led astray by their fancies, or have drawn their conclusions from a too superficial view of the subject.

The fact, however, is allowed, that for the three years last past there has been a diminution in the number of church members — the exact amount of which it is out of my power to state, as I have not been able to obtain a copy of the Minutes for 1846. But in 1845 there was a diminution of 31,769, and in 1847, of 12,741; and assuming that the diminution in 1846 was the same as in 1847, the whole number lost to the church in three years would be 57,251. Now in order to see how this loss may affect the vital energies of the church, we must compare it with large increase in 1843 and 1844.

In 1843 the increase was 154,624. In 1844 it was 102,831, making the entire increase for those two years 257,445. Now subtract from this number the

that the whole increase from 1843 to the present time will be 207,702, after deducting all the losses.

To enable us to account for the diminution during the years 1845, 1846, and 1847, we must take into consideration the circumstances which, it is highly probable, led to the large increase of the two years previous. During those years and more especially that the large increase of the two years are the large increases of the two years are the large increases of the two years are the large increases. The dead we cannot thank, but we can be grateful and to make mention of it with feelings of the large increase of the two years are the large increases. The dead we cannot thank, but we can be grateful and the large increase of the large increases. The dead we cannot thank, but we can be grateful and the large increase of the large increases.

and

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—In addition to the meeting for devotional exercises, and the furthering of the organization of the Evangelical Alliance, held on Wednesday morning at the Free masons' hall, a tea-meeting was by far the most numerously attended, comprising nearly 1000 ladies and gentlemen of various religious denominations, as also a considerable number of ministers of the Established Church.—English pa-

SABBATH DESECRATION .- It is calculated that the Lon-

recently died. In his will be bequeathed to another priest the recently died. In his will be bequeathed to another priest the sum of one hundred prunds, an condition that he would agree to say masses to that amount, at two shillings and sixpence each, for certain persons from whom he had received that amount to pay for masses for themselves, but for whom he had neglected to say the masses. This Will was recorded in court, and thus the fact became known. Yet the Romish Editors and advection is the fact became known. Yet the Romish Editors and advection is the fact became known. Yet the Romish Editors and advection is the fact became known. Yet the Romish Editors and advection is the fact became known. Yet the Romish Editors and advection is the fact became known. Yet the Romish Editors and advection is the fact became known. Yet the Romish Editors and advection is the fact became known.

Washington, Nov. 30, 1848—A gentleman from New Orleans, just arrived here, states that General Taylor will sign the bill applying the principle of the Wilmot Proviso to the territories of New Mexico and California—or that such, at any certain the control of the Wilmot Proviso to the territories of New Mexico and California—or that such, at any certain the control of the Wilmot Proviso to the territories of New Mexico and California—or that such, at any certain the control of the Wilmot Proviso to the territories of New Mexico and California—or that such, at any certain the control of the Wilmot Proviso to the territories of New Mexico and California—or that such, at any certain the control of the Wilmot Proviso to the territories of New Mexico and California—or that such, at any certain the control of the Wilmot Proviso to the territories of New Mexico and California—or that such, at any certain the control of the Wilmot Proviso to the territories of New Mexico and California—or that such, at any certain the control of the co

# ZION'S HERALD AND WESLEYAN JOURNAL.

Published by the Boston Wesleyan Association, for the New England Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A. STEVENS, EDITOR. FRANKLIN RAND, AGENT. BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1848.

TERMS, S2.00 IN ADVANCE. OFFICE, No. 7 CORNHILL.

No. 49.

For the Herald and Journal.

#### SABBATH REFLECTIONS.

"Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven."-Scripture.

How oft, dear friends, that holy prayer is breathed, No answering echo finds ! at morn, at eve, In hours of tranquil thought, we lift on high These human hearts, and say, "Thy will be done!" Foreseeing not that in their depths, a fount Of unbelief lies hid, whose troubled waves Can never be at rest.

Within the inner temple of the soul We enter in, and bow before the Lord, And deem our will submitted to his sway, When but an hour of human agony Can break the reed on which we lean.

I sat at night within my lonely room, Sleepless and pale, with anxious thought; Day after day had slowly passed away, And my poor child had wasted with the hour, Until its cheek had caught the hoe of death, Its eye grown dim and dull, and the blue Tracery of the sluggish veins shone out Distinct and clear the characters of death. Oft had it lay in troubled slumber hushed Within my arms, for I had pressed my hands Upon my eyes, and drove the struggling Teardrops back, and sung it to its rest, When ev'ry tone had almost melted To a thrill of agony; for hope Was in my heart, and I had vainly deemed My love oinnipotent to save, and oft I pressed the frail, weak flower of love unto My heart, and wound the pale, thin arms about My neck, and dreampt such dreams of health and hope For my sad heart, that I could smile again: I said, "Thy holy will be done," but O! I thought, " God will not make me desolate."

But now it lay in very helplessness; Its little hands were motionless and chill, And when I said, " My child, my boy," with all A mother's love in those two words, it could But raise its drooping lid, and seek to smile; Death had already touched its lip. O, friend, The memory of that hour is agony. I heard them say, " Lay down the child to die !" And then I sat with tearless eyes, and heard, And counted on my heart, the fluttering breath, Which fainter, fainter grew, till all was hushed. 'Twas done! the child so loved was mine no more!

O death ! of all the workers in this busy world Of change, thou only art the changeless ever; Love is regained and lost, misfortunes Are repaired, but thou movest onward with thy Still and solemn pace, remediless and stern.

Hope was extinct, and yet I wildly prayed, "O give me back my child—it is not dead!"
Days passed, and I grew calmer in my grief— Long hours, in which I sat, tearless and sad, Beside the empty cradle of my babe, And seemed to see its fragile form, endeared From very helplessness, reposing there Again-the light, fair hair, which I had smoothed So oft, was waving in my breath-the eyes, So deeply blue, were lifted yet to mine: And then a sound would wake me from my dreams To feel that he was not. Oft in the deep, Still hours of night, from slumber sudden woke, I stretched my arms to take my boy, or seemed To hear the plaintive voice, which to his side So oft had called, and woke to clasp my hands In agony, that he, whose lightest pain I would have purchased with the years of life,

O, friend, my heart was sinning in its woe; That heart which I had deemed submissive To His will-the lips which oft had breathed That prayer, " Thy will be done," could offer it No more. God lighted up its inmost depths, And O! I saw how unbelief and doubt were Dwellers there-bow all the ties of earth had Bound my soul in bonds, and faint and sick I lifted up my voice for aid.

Repine not, then, dear friend, when sorrow wrings thy soul, It is the medicine the Great Physician Ministers on earth to souls disensed; As some kind father forces on his child A draught most bitter to the taste, so God Awakes thee with his chaetening hand to life-The spirit's life of hope and trust-nor deem He loves thee less, though all unanswered seem Thy prayers. The life thou ask'st, the blessings craved. Would stand between thy soul and Heaven: but bow Thyself in peace, and say, "That which we know Not now, our souls shall all hereafter know."

Natchitoches, Nov. 1, 1848.

## POLITY OF METHODISM.

BY DR. HODGSON.

minister when settled may not suit-A church may be able to retain a favorite minister but a short time.

the M. E. Church, and the plan of particular highest degree. churches electing their pastors; and some of "But I have no witness that I am saved the difficulties which stand in the way of a sat- from sin. And yet I have no doubt of it.' isfactory election are brought into view.

Let us now suppose the election to have enough; when you have, you will need that taken place with a good degree of harmony. witness. Suppose the choice to be even unanimous. A "Q. 19. But what Scripture makes mention call is made out, and in due form sent to the of any such thing, or gives any reason to expect person elected. Does he come? He may, or it? have secured the choice of the electors. An which are freely given us of God.'-1 Cor. 2: able minister is called from some other church, 12. but he declines the overture. There may be a "Now surely sanctification is one of 'the

And when a minister has been obtained, is it given us.' interested recommendations. Mr. James has reason have we to doubt it? the following passage on this subject: "Let "What, if a man were to affirm, (as indeed ministers to whom applications are made by a many do,) that this witness belongs only to the destitute church, to recommend them a candi- highest class of Christians? Would not you date, beware of suffering themselves to mention answer, 'The Apostle makes no restriction; the name of any individual whom, in their con- therefore doubtless it belongs to all the children scientious opinion, they do not think to be suit- of God?' And will not the same answer hold, able. To recommend any person out of mere if any affirm, that it belongs only to the lowest pity, because he is destitute of a situation, or class? without regard to his character, general quali- Spirit that he hath given us.' Nay, 'hereby fications, or suitableness for the situation in we know that he abideth in us.' And what

interests, but to spiritual and eternal ones. In some cases unsuitable recommendations are given from a love of patronage; in others, from an excess of good nature; but from whatever cause thay proceed, the mischief they do is incalculable."-Page 168.

Whatever may be the causes, certain it is, that, in many instances, ministers are scarcely settled before the subject of their dismission is

But let us try a more favorable supposition in regard to the cupabilities of the new incumbent. The church has succeeded in obtaining a young man of very superior qualifications; are they sure of retaining him? It frequently happens that after a church has been destitute a long time, and has gone to great expense of pains and money to secure the pastoral services of some favorite, he is settled but a short time before a call comes from some other church. He accepts it; and while there may be joy on the one hand, there are mortification and heartburnings on the other. The deserved encomiums which were bestowed upon him, for the purpose of increasing his popularity and usefulness, among those who, it was supposed, would be long favored with his ministrations, were the means of attracting toward him the attention of some richer and more influential congregation, and have resulted in his removal.

Large and wealthy city congregations have very great advantages over others, on the electing plan, as they can call and secure the ablest men, from all parts of the land, and retain them as long as it may seem desirable; inasmuch as they cannot be called away to places offering either a better support or wider fields of useful-

The foregoing argument has proceeded upon the supposition that the prerogative of choosing and settling pastors is in the hands of a majority of the whole membership of the churches respectively. What if it should appear on inquiry that this is not the case? It must be kept in mind that most, if not all of the churches which elect their pastors, exclude females from the privilege of voting; and yet, in many cases, this sex constitutes a majority, or two-thirds, of the church. It also often occurs, that the female portion of the church embodies the greater amount of piety, intelligence, wealth and influence; so that the pastor, after all, may be elected by the smaller part of the church, and that part, it may be, the least competent to judge of his qualifications.

#### For the Herald and Journal.

WESLEY ON CHRISTIAN PERFECTION. V. THE DOCTRINE RESPECTING THE WIT-NESS OF THE SPIRIT.

" Q. 16. But how do you know that you are sanctified, saved from your inbred corrup-

"A. I can know it no otherwise than I know that I am justified. 'Hereby know we that we are of God,' in either sense, ' by the Spirit that

"We know it by the witness and by the fruit of the Spirit. And, First, by the witness. As, when we were justified, the Spirit bore witness with our spirit, that our sins were forgiven; so, when we were sanctified he bore witness that they were taken away. Indeed, the witness of sanctification is not always clear at first: (as neither is that of justification;) neither is it afterward always the same, but like that of justification, sometimes stronger and sometimes fainter. Yea, and sometimes it is withdrawn. Yet, in general, the latter testimony of the Spirit is both as clear and as steady as the for-

" Q. 17. But what need is there of it, seeing sanctification is a real change, not a relative

one only, like justification? But is the new birth a relative change only? Is not this a real change? Therefore, if we need no witness of our sanctification, because it is a real change, for the same reason we should need none, that we are born of or are the children of God.

" Q. 18. But does not sanctification shine by its own light?

he hath given us.'

"A. And does not the new birth too? Sometimes it does; and so does sanctification; at others it does not. In the hour of temptation Satan clouds the work of God, and injects various doubts and reasonings, especially in those who have either very weak or very strong understandings. At such times there is absolute need of that witness, without which the work of sanctification not only could not be discerned, but could no longer subsist. Were it not for this, the soul could not then abide in the love of God; much less could it rejoice In the preceding chapter a comparison is in- evermore, and in everything give thanks. In stituted between the manner of supplying these circumstances, therefore, a direct testichurches with pastors and teachers, observed by mony that we are sanctified is necessary in the

Very well: as long as you have no doubt, it is

may not. Perhaps he has been a candidate, but "A. That Scripture, 'We have received, he cannot accept the offered salary, and so re- not the spirit that is of the world, but the Spirit jects the call. Perhaps none of the candidates which is of God; that we may know the things

long succession of these repulses. Churches things which are freely given us of God.' And are often obliged to moderate greatly their de- no possible reason can be assigned why this mands in reference to ministerial abilities. But should be excepted, when the Apostle says, 'We no sooner do they come down to a lower grade receive the Spirit' for this very end, 'that we of qualifications, than their unanimity ceases. | may know the things which are' thus 'freely

certain that the church will be satisfied? May "Is not the same thing implied in that wellnot these difficulties very soon recur? Congre- known Scripture, 'The Spirit itself witnesseth gations are not unfrequently captivated by a few with our spirit, that we are the children of God!' dashing sermons, and find out, in a short time -Rom. 8: 16. Does he witness this only to after the settlement, that their new minister is those who are children of God in the lowest incompetent to the task he has assumed. A sense? Nay, but to those also who are such in speedy dismission ensues. In some instances the highest sense. And does he not witness, churches are imposed upon by injudicious and that they are such in the highest sense? What

out of natural affection or friendship, because he happens to be a relative or acquaintance, know that we are of God.' How? 'By the question, is a most criminal act, and deserves ground have we, either from Scripture or reason, the severest reprobation; it is an act of the to exclude the witness, any more than the fruit, most guilty treachery toward, not an individual, of the Spirit, from being here intended? By

and closely with God."-Wesley's Works, Vol. faith and works. V., pp. 515-517.

ERRATA.-In the second number of " Wesley on Christian Perfection," Herald, Nov. 8, the marks of quotation are omitted from some of the paragraphs, and the phrase " simple perfection" is printed—it was not so written—for sinless perfection."

HABBAWAR.

#### For the Herald and Journal.

#### THE LIGHT OF EXPERIENCE.

Among the professed disciples of Christ there are many erroneous differences of opinion in relation to the subject of entire sanctification. Some of these opinions are the offspring of prejudice and ignorance, and others are more particularly the sad fruits of a wilful disobedience to the command, "Be ye holy." From whatever cause these erroneous opinions may originate, they may and should be corrected through the light emanating from deep Christian experience. For instance, let a Congregationalist, or a Methodist, or a Baptist, or one of any other sect, but make and maintain an entire consecration of all they have and are to God, and then rely solely and constantly by faith on the atonement of Christ for present salvation from sin, the experience which would follow such a course would correct all essential errors, both in theory and in practice. The light thus reflected on the Scriptural doctrine of Christian perfection would far exceed the light of the most profound TO FRIENDS OF THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH arguments and theories.

A blind man may as well judge of color as a knoweth not, neither discerneth the things of bath :the Spirit, for they are spiritually discerned. Behold that worldly-wise and influential ruler, Nicodemus, exclaiming with wonder and astonishment, "How can these things be?" If he say impracticability of the thing. Just so it is pute about the deep things of God which they know not, neither can they know them until they are experienced. Cavillers and opposers

comprehended by the natural senses? He that would have light must come to God doctrine." He shall know theoretically, experimentally and practically. Here is a threefold necessarily be defective. In how many respects to give it a most extensive circulation. lest we exceed the limits of brevity.

# DR. BEECHER ON REVIVALS.

The following language of the venerable Dr. Beecher is strong and impressive .- N. C. Ad-

It must rain faster, or we perish with drouth!

to convert the world. conversion of the soul. But now their object and requested them to aid us in this work. sufficient, contemptuous schemers, when the benefit to mankind. Spirit of God is abroad, and the atmosphere of A rising interest on the subject is manithey stir; what an arrest is put upon the cur- salutary changes in public sentiment and pracrent of their worldliness! The whole town is tice are taking place with regard to it.

tuary, is to wait forever. take to all eternity to convert the world. We parts of our country, its salutary effects might

but a community; not in reference to temporal, this then also 'we know that we are of God,' out his Spirit when and where he pleases. This whom are on the frontiers and in the most destiand in what sense we are so; whether we are doctrine never yet led to revivals. I always babes, young men, or fathers, we know in the sought and labored for them; carefully watching the indications of Providence, and endeavor-"Not that I affirm that all young men, or ing, by the grace of God to seize upon the apeven fathers, have this testimony every moment. propriate moment. If the time came when ef-There may be intermissions of the direct testi- forts seemed called for, I made them. If I mony that they are thus born of God; but found my own heart not prepared for a revival, those intermissions are fewer and shorter as they I took it to the throne of grace for correction. grow up in Christ; and some have the testimony Revivals, like all good things, are to be labored both of their justification and sanctification, for, intelligently, faithfully. Do any of you without any intermission at all; which I prefeel the need of a revival in your churches? sume more might have, did they walk humbly There is my experience. Prayer and labor-

"Strong and impressive," says the Nashville Christian Advocate, on introducing the article above to the reader. So say we-strong and impressive in several aspects of it. The venerable Br. Beecher is among the most distinguished Presbyterian divines in the United States, both for his talents and the multiplicity of his labors. He might well say, with regard to a large proportion of his brethren, "in labors more abundant." Had a Methodist minister uttered the sentiments contained in the above short article, the cry of Arminianism, Popery, fanaticism and delusion, would have been raised in some quarters with quite a gust.

But where is Calvinism while the ministry is seeking and laboring for revivals! The Dr. says: "I never yet had a revival unexpectedly, or on the mere ground that God is a sovereign.' He never thought of making head against the accumulating force of opposition produced by the world's roar, and the luxury attendant on the advance of civilization, by "jogging along in the good old orthodox way." His motto was, in the good old orthodox way.' we must travel faster," for "on the ratio of conversions which take place under an old cozy ministry, it would take to all eternity to convert the world." The Dr. well nigh outstrips the Methodist, in his zeal to obtain revivals. We would do well perhaps to take lessons from him on this subject. We commend his article to the consideration of the "orthodox."-Meth. Episcopalian.

#### For the Herald and Journal.

The following is a brief statement of what corrupt and sinful heart judge correctly of the the American and Foreign Sabbath Union are Spirit's work in saving from all sin. The nat- doing for the promotion, throughout our counural man, however learned in other respects, try, of the observance of the Christian Sab-

The Secretary of the Union has visited twenty-five of the United States, and travelled more than forty thousand miles; addressing public bodies of all descriptions, and presenting reasons had experienced this work of the Spirit which why, as a nation, we should keep the Sabbath; Jesus had been telling him about, he would not all secular business, travelling, and amusement, have been so amazed at the difficulty, not to be confined to six days in a week; and all people assemble on the Sabbath and worship God, at the present day. Professors cavil and dis- acknowledge him as the Author of their blessings, and render that thanksgiving and praise which are his due, and our reasonable service.

He has also collected numerous facts from would show their wisdom if they let alone the various departments of business, which show the subject of Christian perfection till they obtain- utility as well as the duty of remembering the ed the light emanating from its experience. It Sabbath day and keeping it holy, and has emrequires experience to judge of any thing cor- bodied them in a Sabbath Manual. What has already been done will put a copy of this Manjudge of those things which are not seen or ual into more than 400,000 families. By means of men at New Orleans, at Pittsburg, and at Buffalo, furnished with it in English, German, for it, and he that cometh "shall not walk in French and Spanish, we hope to supply, in their darkness, but shall have the light of life." "If own language, a great portion of all the any man will do God's will he shall know the families of Immigrants that go through these places into the Southern and Western country. Through the Home Missionaries and light, perfect in all its parts, and sweetly har- Colporteurs, the object is, to put a copy into monizing one with the other. Were it not for every family they visit; and by means of the the light of experience the other light would friends of the Sabbath, in all practicable ways. it is defective we shall not attempt to specify, hope in this way, with the Divine blessing, to form an intelligent public conscience, and feed

it until it shall be strong enough to lead all, in this matter, to yield a voluntary obedience to the known will of God. In no way, it is believed, can we do more to benefit the great and increasing numbers of Foreign Immigrants, and prepare them to be safe and useful citizens, than by leading them rightly to keep the Sabbath; "My brethren, WE MUST HAVE REVIVALS! and in no way can we do more to extend and perpetuate our free institutions, than by render-There is no such thing as a growing, progressive ing through the diffusion of information and the church without them-no such thing as a pros- exertion of kind moral influence, the sacred obperous country without them. God has never servance of this day universal. For pecuniary multiplied his people, never built up his king- means to carry forward this work, it has not dom rapidly without them, and never will been our practice to appeal to public bodies, or This is the thought I would impress upon those ask them for money; but to go before them and who hear me-the indispensible necessity of re- show how, by keeping the Sabbath day holy, vivals of religion to perpetuate the church and they may save money, save their children, save their country, and save their souls, and thus do 1. Revivals are necessary as a kind of sub- them all the good in our power, and then leave stitute for miracles. God is the author of con- them, with asking for any contribution. By so version; but not in the way of miracles-not doing, we have been able to reach a greater without reference to and conformity with the number and variety of persons, to make a laws of mind. Miracles cannot convert the stronger moral and religious impression, and do soul. How many of those who witnessed the greater good. To obtain the needful means, we miracles of Christ, do you suppose, were con- have applied to friends of the Sabbath who are verted by the prodigies that astounded them? blessed with property, and are accustomed to do Miracles had their use, but that use was not the good with it, stated to them what me are doing, is accomplished; the Gospel is authenticated; number of men, at first, furnished a hundred the work is under motion. Hear the world dollars each, to start this movement. A part of rear as it rushes along; and see, as civilization them concluded, should they live, to give the advances, wealth accumulates, luxury abounds, same annually for five years. Others have and society rises higher and higher, how men given smaller sums. Our plan has been to spend dislike the humbling doctrines of the cross! as little time as possible in efforts to obtain money, Religion becomes offensive; the Gospel is odi- and as much as possible in efforts to extend ous; and if they go on, they will scout it out of information and make moral and religious impresthe world with their sneers and contempt. How sion. The five years has closed, and for means are you to make head against all this accumu- to continue our operations, we are now wholly lating hatred? By jogging along in the old dependent upon what the friends of the object orthodox way? No, men will go to hell by shall furnish for this purpose. We are exceedwhole generations if something be not done. ingly desirous to continue them, if practicable, But go into a church filled with these gay, self- as we believe they may be of great and asting

revivals envelops the mass. Then see how fested throughout our country, and great and affected. Conviction spreads from heart to Sabbath Manual, which embodies the will of heart, like a fire in a dry forest. Every body God as manifested in his works, his word and feels, and you cannot tell why. In Litchfield, his providence, commends itself to the underduring a great revival, I would hear of conver- standing, the conscience and the heart, and in sions taking place simultaneously ten miles many cases has produced the most beneficial efapart, without any contact or intercommunion. fects. Sabbath-breakers have become Sabbath-The Gospel then took hold. It was invested keepers; and those who had for years neglected with a kind of almightiness. It is impossible public worship are now found regularly in the for the truth to make such an impression at any house of God. By continuing our operations, We must have revivals, if the we shall probably be able to put a copy of this world is ever to be converted. To wait till the Manual into from one to two hundred thousand church is filled with the droppings of the sanc- families a year; and thus annually bring it before half a million of people who have not be-On the ratio of conversions which take place fore seen it. Could a copy be put into every under an old cozy orthodox ministry, it would family, and especially over all the new destitute

be felt to all future generations. You will ask me, how are revivals to be ob- Arrangements have been made, and facilities tained. Take this, perhaps the last counsel of provided, which will enable us, for each thousan old man, for I shall soon leave the world. I and dollars which shall be furnished for this never yet had a revival unexpectedly, or on the purpose, to cause a copy of the Manual to be

tute parts of the country, where but few books are found, and where this will be of immense, service to the rising generation. Friends of the Sabbath, who can consistently do it, are respectfully and earnestly requested to aid us in the prosecution of this great and good work. By so doing, it is believed, they may be instrumental in the promotion of the highest present and future good of our fellow men.

THOMAS S. WILLIAMS, President. JOHN TAPPAN, Moses GRANT, BENJAMIN SMITH, BENJAMIN HOWARD, JACOB SLEEPER. H. M. WILLIS, JUSTIN EDWARDS, Secretary. BENJAMIN PERKINS, Treasurer. JULIUS A. PALMER, Auditor.

Donations directed to BENJAMIN PER-KINS, Treasurer of the American and Foreign Sabbath Union, 100 Washington Street, Boston; or to O. R. KINGSBURY, 150 Nassau Street, New York, will be gratefully received, and faithfully appropriated to the great objects of the Union.

P. S. Editors of papers and periodicals friendly to the Christian Sabbath, are respectfully requested to insert the above in their pub-

#### PRINCIPLES TO BE STUDIED.

1. What ought to be done, can be done. 2. Demand only what is right, and in duty to God, submit to nothing which is wrong.

3. A generation of boasters is never a gen eration of thinkers, still less of doers.

4. Moral Reform always begins with those least needing it. 5. Whatever goes to deny moral obligation,

and to confound moral distinctions, is of fatal bearing upon character, and proves an effectual check upon the reformation. 6. To reform, in the real and just sense, is to restore original order-to bring man back to his

rimitive model-to induce him to become what his Maker intended him to be, and to act in conformity with the great principles or laws upon which his moral constitution was framed : and that the reform may be genuine, and the reformer retain his hold on the public mind, he must admit of no compromise; and discard the plea that the least of two evils is to be chosen, and the end sanctifies the means.

7. Reformations live only by aggressive and onward movements.

8. A say and do-nothing philanthropy has too long deceived the hopes and mocked the miseries of men.

9. Men will not always stultify themselves by pretending to believe and disbelieve the same thing in the same breath.

10. To hold the doctrine of human rights, or the fundamental principles of justice in the abstract, and not to carry them out in practice, is, in fact, to apostatize from them. We are not permitted to seek the 11.

even of the Universe at the expense of any being in it. Rather than do this, even Jehovah would take down the framework of the kingdoms he has created, and retire as incompetent to the station he occupies.

12. Take away a man's right to worship. where, and under what religious teaching he thinks proper, and you take away his right to worship according to the dictates of his ow conscience.-Rev. John Keep.

## For the Herald and Journal.

## "REVIVAL OF RELIGION."

By many, revivals are despised and ridiculed, and by others they are deplored; yet they are the hope of the church and the world. Without them the church must decline, our country be ruined, and the world perish. Few, indeed, of our relatives and associates, or our fellow men in general, will ever be brought into the enjoyment of the religion of Jesus Christ, or be saved from hell without revivals.

Every minister of the Gospel, and every Christian should be constantly employed in efforts for their promotion. But O, how little is felt! how little is done. Many professing Christians are doing nothing in this work! Need we wonder that so few are found seeking God, and that the multitudes are blindly pursuing the way to everlasting death! Were the ministry and membership of the church as much engaged in saving souls as the men of the world are in their various pursuits, such revivals would soon be witnessed as have never been seen since the days of the apostles. But the ministry cannot accomplish the work alone. The membership must unite with them. Would that all felt their responsibility and would act as they ought. The little book, entitled "Revivals of Religion," by Rev. J. Porter, of the N. E. Conference, is well calculated to do good by awakening an interest on this all-important subject, and also to give that interest a right direction and a vigorous and constant action. Most heartily do I wish it an extensive circulation.

# MORE ROMAN CATHOLIC ADMISSIONS.

We have always been of the opinion that Popery cannot find a congenial home in this country; an opinion amounting almost to a conviction that a republican form of government, in its purity, and Popery, cannot co-exist. When the spirit of freedom sleeps, or liberty degenerates into licentiousness, the Papal system, ever vigilant to avail itself of such an advantage, may push forward its emissaries and make progress with its institutions. But before pure republicanism its exclusiveness melts as ice pefore a fire, and it cannot prosper largely, even by long and earnestly sustained effort, in the genial, humanizing, benevolent atmosphere of freedom. When the advanced guard of its armies marches into territory where free discussion is allowed, education is general and the Bible is accessible to all, its leaders drop off, and its rank and file fail in their devotion. The entire army may follow, and even swarm over the land, but before the Bible and republican freedom its hosts dwindle, and they can only be kept up numerically by recruits from abroad.

Evidences of this conscious weakness-this want of adaptation on the part of Popery to the institutions of this country-are frequently to be found in the correspondence of the Roman Catholic priesthood with their superiors; in the pastoral charges of Roman Catholic prelates, and in the editorial columns of Roman Catholic free motions of his own soul-is he then most mere ground that God is a sovereign, and pours put into a hundred thousand families; many of journals. The constant burden of their pub- glorious?-Douglas Jerrold.

lished sentiments is that the system of education practised in the United States, and the freedom of intercourse and of discussion, which are the natural fruits of republican institutions and habits, are inimical if not fatal to their prosperity and advancement as a church. We can readily believe it; and it is our opinion that if, as a people, we are careful to preserve the purity and vigor of our institutions, and especially to provide for the free distribution of the Bible, for the plain, didactic preaching of Gospel truth and for general education, these will, more effectually than direct assault, secure the final triumph of Protestant Christianity.

We have more than once pointed out the confessions and admissions of the Roman Catholics on this point. Another of these admissions is made this week in the Freeman's Journal. It is found first in a circular from the Roman Catholic Archbishop at Baltimore, and next in the editorial columns of the Journal. The occasion of it was the opening of the St. Charles's College, designed to supply an acknowledged want -that of a native born clergy. The Archbishop

The experience of all ages and Christian countries proves that a national (?) church must seek within its own bosom the resources of its own fecundity and prosperity. The Divine Author of our holy religion fails not to provide fit and abundant instruments for its preservation and propagation. Youth are not wanting who, at an early period, feel themselves called to the

We frequently hear people exclaiming, as if they gloried in their ignorance-" We do not meddle with politics; we know nothing about political affairs, and care less." This is equivalent to acknowledging that they neglect their own concerns, and are ignorant of the most important duties incumbent upon the citizens of a free country. One may refuse to be a rabid partisan, and may neglect to acquaint himself with all the political gossip of the times, without being justly chargeable with a dereliction of duty. But he who neglects the study of politics, in the proper sense of the term, is one who will not acquaint himself with the laws and constitution of his country, and is regardless of the best policy for regulating national affairs. There are many individuals who say they are willing to leave these matters to politicians, and do not think it best for private citizens to dabble in them. Suppose all our private citizens were to take the same ground, and leave the work of legislation exclusively to politicianshow long, think you, would the people retain their sovereignty? The truth is, that in this country the study of politics is every man's business. Political economy and a knowledge of the prominent measures of government, should be familiar to every citizen; and just in proportion to the number of our citizens who are ignorant on these points, is the country unprovided with a check against the encroachments of ambitious politicians upon the liberties of the people. To boast of one's ignorance of politics is as foolish and ridiculous as to boast of one's ignorance of the common branches of English education. A knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic is not more necessary for success in the transaction of the common business of life, than is a knowledge of politics for the preservation of our free institutions. If any one is ignorant of politics, let him seek to be enlightened, nor boast

## FOLLY OF THE SWORD.

of his ignorance and glory in his shame. As well might one boast of being a slave, as to

boast of that ignorance which, if it were gener-

al, must inevitably lead to slavery.

When the born and bred gentleman, to keep to coined and current terms, pays down his thousand pounds or so, for his commission, what incites to the purchase? It may be the elegant idleness of the calling; it may be the bullion and glitter of the regimentals; or, devout worshipper! it may be an unquenchable thirst for glory. From the moment that his name stars the Gazette what does he become? The bondservant of war. Instantly, he ceases to be a judge between moral right and moral injury. It is his duty not to think, but to obey. has given up, surrendered to another, the freedom of his soul; he has dethroned the majesty of his own will. He must be active in wrong, and see not the injustice: shed blood for craft and usurpation, calling bloodshed valor. He may be made, by the iniquity of those who use him, the burglar and the brigand; but glory calls him pretty names for his prowess, and the wicked weakness of the world shouts and acknowledges them. And is this the true condition of reasonable man? Is it by such means that he best vindicates the greatness of his mission here? Is he, when he most gives up the

# Herald and Journal.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1848.

#### A WORD TO THE PREACHERS OF PROVI-DENCE CONFERENCE.

The time, brethren, fixed for your collection in behalf of the Biblical Institute, is the third Sunday in December. This collection is not at all onerousnot larger than an average of three or four dollars to each appointment. You have shown a hearty interest in that great object, and passed strong resolutions in behalf of the collection for it. For your well earned Conference honor, as well as for the good of the cause, don't fail to take up the collection. Let the Providence Conference in this, as in all other fiscal matters, present an example of fidelity and punctuality. This great and good cause is in such a posture that it need not interfere with our other financial pledges, if the small annual collection is thoroughly attended to, but it cannot live without that pittance of sympathy and help from the church. As a member of the Conference, we are ambitious that at its next session our whole amount of annual pledge shall be fully or more than fully kept; though we have no appointment, our own collection shall be on hand, if it must come out of our own pocket. We would speak a good word to the other Conferences, but are not aware of the dates of the collection appointed by them. We hope they will "look out" for it; it is somewhere about the same time, we think, in them all. Brethren of New England, let us attend to this business, as pledged men ought to. Let it not be said that we allowed such an interest as this to fail in an age like this, for want of so small an annual pittance. Assuredly it cannot be. Let us, then, make throughout the church this small new year's present to our promising School of the Prophets.



## STUDENTS VOTING.

The Indiana State Sentinel thrusts severely at the students of Wabash College for voting at the late election, and commends heartily our young men at Indiana Asbury University, (Greencastle,) for their deference to the law in the case. It remarks that:-

It is denied that even the students in our colleges have any right to vote elsewhere than in the town-ships of their homes—for by the term residence the means a man's permanent home, without doubt. The Crawfordsville Review complains about the voting of the students of Wabash College, on this acunt; and it says: "We understand that the students of Greencastle College wrote to Judge McDonald of Bloomington, one of the ablest lawyers in the State, asking his opinion as to whether they were entitled to cast their votes at Greencastle. The Judge informed them that they had no right whatever so to do: and advised them in order to keep out of difficulty, to return to the counties from whence they came, if they wished to vote. We are informed they took the Judge's advice and did not attempt to vote at

The Sentinel proceeds to characterize the conduct of the two institutions in the case:-

The one set vote in spite of the law; the others try to learn its true intent, and obey its requirements. The Wabash was a beggar before the Legislature, two or three years ago, and after a good deal of wheedling and sniffling fobbed some thousands of the people's money. Greencastle gets along by her own merits and industry, and does not besiege the Legislature with begging petitions.

## ZION'S HERALD-THE REDUCTION.

BRO. STEVENS :- I regard the Herald as one of the best religious papers within my knowledge; I hail its weekly visits with great pleasure. It would afford me heartfelt satisfaction to see it in all the families where I visit. And why may it not be so generally circulated that all our members and friends may greet its weekly advent? Few can be so poor as not to be able to take it : some doubtless are : the Lord bless them with "food convenient for them." and enough besides to pay for the Hearld. The subscription list ought to be doubled immediately, and with suitable effort I believe it might be done. What say you, brethren in the ministry and member ship, on Dover District? Our District stands first in order on the list : shall it ever be the last and least in effort to sustain our own beloved paper? We can do great things by taking pains for it. We have by far the most populous part of the State. Several large societies in factory villages, and one city too. Let Manchester speak out on the subject, and Boston folks will hear of scores of new subscribers. So of Portsmouth, Newmarket, Dover, Great Falls, Rochester, Greenland, Lawrence and Northfield, Besides these we have many other places capable of doing nobly. It is intended to give all a hint, that it is time to be up and doing. But another month, brethren, and the present year will be gone. Our people can now have the Herald for one dollar and a half. Cheap enough! I hope the preachers on this District-and indeed on each of the others-will do their heat to overwhelm the Agent of the Herald with new subscribers to commence with the new year.

Enping, N. H., Dec. 1, 1848.

"Rejoice evermore."

#### SPIRIT OF THE METHODIST PRESS.

Zion's

The State Interfering with the Church-Indian Adherents-The Book Rooms—Quarterly Review—Virginia Conference—Eman cipation—Prospects of the Church—D. D's.

The WESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE complains severely of the interference of the U.S. Indian Agent with our church affairs among the Wyandotts. If the assertions of the Advocate are correct, our church ought in some form to protest immediately and unvieldingly to the National Government on the subject. A communication in the same paper from the Wyandott Mission, numerously signed, represents the condition of things there precisely as we described it last week. It speaks as follows of the other tribes :-

A few words as to the surrounding nations, the Delawares, Kickapoos, and Shawnees. We still believe that they are most decidedly in favor of remaining in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, if left to their own choice, would this moment thus decide; but the Southern preachers, and Agent of the Gov ernment to those tribes, have threatened them, and used every possible means to induce them to go with the South, and to keep them in ignorance on the sub-

Another letter in this same number from the Wyan-

Our old friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church may rest assured that we will remain firm and true to our first love. We are united in the bonds of love; and, although afflictions and persecution may come, yet we believe, with a firm belief, that the God of mercy will help us. We call upon the children of God to pray for us, that he may sustain us.

The New York correspondence represents our Book Concern as in a very favorable condition. the Review it says :-

It is cause of sincere regret, that the importance of sustaining that publication is so inadequately appreciated by our people. I have been grieved to hear its perpetuation treated as merely a question of dollars and cents, and the notion insisted on that if it cannot pay its own expenses it ought to be given up. On the contrary, I think it ought to be sustained, were the whole of the expense of its matter drawn from other sources. In almost every department of learning, and especially the more elevated, it is expected that such enterprises can be prosecuted only by pecuniary aid from abroad. There is not a college university in the land that is not so assisted; and the nigher class of periodicals are nearly always sustained by contributions directly or indirectly made for that purpose. It is a penny-wise policy that would dictate another course, as to the Methodist Quarterly Review; for even when such publications do not directly sustain themselves, their indirect influence more than compensates for the deficiency. But our Review has always paid its own cost; and were it properly circulated, it would become an available of income. The good to be effected by it, must be proportioned to the extent to which it is circulated and read; so a double advantage would accrue from its increased circulation among our people.

Of the prospect of the Concern this correspondent

As to the Southern prosecution, I think but little is to be feared from that source; for, should their claims be legally awarded to them, I doubt whether a reduction of the capital by two-sevenths (the proportion demanded) would be any real disadvantage. should be remembered by all concerned, that the day of large dividends from that Concern has passed The recent reduction in the price of books, though it will increase the sales, will also diminish the profits. And the papers, which have hitherto been largely profitable, will probably only support themselves for the future. I approve of the reductions thus made, for I think our literature, and so efficient an agency for imparting religious instruction, should not be taxed to make to make up the delinquencies of our church members.

The great question, he thinks, for our Book interest is how hereafter shall the books be circulated? That question has its answer, we think, in the success of the colporteur system as exemplified by the American Tract Society, and also by some of our Confer-

The RICHMOND CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE contains full reports of the proceedings of the Virginia Conference. The editor says :-

The reports from every department of our work were full of encouragement—claiming our sincere gratitude to the Lord of the harvest. The "Lord math done great things for us," in all the work of our hands, whereof we are glad;" and we will praise him with joyfur in Revivals of religion were gen-eral throughout our Conference bounds. In many places they were of a most powerful, amost extraorlinary character. Forming an estimate from the various reports given in, we should think not less than four, perhaps, five thousand souls professed conver-

Dr. Lee thinks the financial system of the Conference pre-eminent. He thus describes it :-

The Virginia Conference, we think, is the Banner nference in raising funds to meet the deficiencies of her ministers. She has, perhaps, the best and most efficient system-in the organization and working of her "Joint Board of Stewards"-for raising ids yet developed in the temporal economy of This system, comprehending a lay steward from each Presiding Elder's District, united with an equal number of the ministers of Conference, with an additional member of the body who is Chair man, brings the laity into the financial measures of the Conference, and interests them in our monetary affairs in a manner that is felt through all the ramifications of our church. It has been in operation some ten or twelve years, annually increasing in efficiency, and steadily augmenting the amount to be divided among our deficient and necessitous ministers and their families. As one practical proof of its success we may state, that "the Joint Board of Stewards received at the Conference just past, from all sources, the sum of \$2,449.22, to be divided between the claimants upon the Conference funds. It is true the ividend upon each hundred dollars of claim was only \$59.50-88. But even this is greatly in advance of former years. When we were receiving \$1,000.00 per annum from the Book Concern, we did not reach this amount. But now, under the happy influence of our present system, we are anticipating a period when the Conference collections will meet every claimwith dollar for dollar-that may come against it.

The Conference Missionary Society reports an advance on last year's receipts of upwards of two thous and dollars. The whole amount reaches nearly seven thousand dollars. At the anniversary of the Society nearly eight hundred dollars were received.

The CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND JOURNAL CONtains a column of Revival Notices. Dr. Peck is sketching objects of interest in his visit to England. Dr. Bangs continues his articles on Slavery and the State of the Church; the latter we shall give-one of his articles will be found in our present number. The venerable Doctor's plan for emancipation is as fol-

That the Congress make a proposition to the several slave States, that so much a head shall be allowed for every slave that shall be emancipated, leaving it to the State Legislatures respectively to adopt their own measures for effecting the object-for fixing the time, the age at, and the circumstances under which emann shall take place. In respect to the aged and infirm, it would be unjust, if not indeed inhuman, to set them free without provision being made for their support and comfort; and the young and helpless in-

fant ought to be provided for by some adequate means. But how shall the Congress get the means to appropriate the amount necessary to remunerate the citizens of the slave States for emancipating their slaves? I answer, let all who feel an interest in this subject, abolitionists, anti-slavery men, as well as the slaveholders themselves, unite in a petition to the General Government, praying them to levy a tax, or set apart the avails of the public lands, for this very Either of these ways would be just and itable; for, let slavery be a curse or a ble all parts of our country have become implicated, les or more, in it, and are therefore alike participant in its blessings or curses: and hence all are under the like obligations to contribute, by every lawful means in their power, to remove it from the land and nation.

The CHRISTIAN MESSENGER has some very just

remarks on the prospects of the church. After referring to the causes of our late declension, it says :-

Berald

But still we have had reason to rejoice, that the great and sublime moral enterprises in which the church has ever been interested, have not been abandoned. Our Sabbath Schools have been multiplying and flourishing. Promising fields for missionary effort have been opening, and the church has been nobly responding to the "Macedonian cry." Our Bible Societies have been augmenting in strength and facilities for the accomplishment of their divine mission. The influence of personal piety has still been felt and exhibited, and not a few in the humbler walks of life have been inquiring for the old paths, and walking therein; and although the church may have suffered in numerical strength, still we have reason to presume that she has lost none of her vitality and vigor. Her strength shall vet be most triumphantly exhibited in those conflicts that are thickening upon the path of her destiny. She has yet a great and glorious work to accomplish, and present length is 172 feet; height of towers, 250. There are indications speak the approach of an important crisis in her history. If we can discern the face of the and 100 in the galleries, besides those for the Sabmoral heavens, a brighter day has already begun to bath scholars. The wheel window in front is 67 feet dawn upon the church of God. Again our churches are reporting an increase, and our religious periodi- in circumference, throwing a full and beautiful light cals are bringing to us the joyful intelligence that upon the interior. In the rear of the church is the sinners are being converted, and the wandering re- lecture room, with accommodations for 1000 Sunday

The Northern Christian Advocate has a severe but good natured article on honorary titles. The

ted, outdoes the locomotive and the telegraph altogether. There must be some powerful machinery for to have some learned titles among us, but it is possible there may be too many; and too much of a good thing is somewhat like salt which has lost its savor, be assessed for the current expenses. They were and is "good for nothing, but to be cast out, and trodden under foot of men." I am not well enough brought premiums of from \$25 to \$60. acquainted in this matter to know certainly, whether the persons receiving these, solicit them, or set in motion a train of effects that result in their bestowthe other. If the former, it is most likely the most modest course is taken, which would be to solicit inourselves. One can help another in this way to very lication. \* \* \* \* But however these degrees are obtained, they are becoming wonderfully merous in Methodism. I hardly dare undertake an like to make a failure. Now if these are all worthily bestowed, there can be no possible objection, for worth should be suitably respected everywhere. But to load a person with a burden beyond his ability to sustain, is certainly unkind, if no more. He must sink, and what you have put upon him must sink too. To take a degree, that means something elevated and noble, and connect it with the insignificant and ignoble, is like fastening an eagle in a goose-puddle. Certainly the degree has done nothing worthy of such abuse, and it ought not to be subject to such mortification without cause. A little man with a big title is others with the same titles, and so he cannot walk, nor act, nor talk, nor appear as he once did. See how much more dignity there is in his walk; how much more greatness in his acts; how much of Plato, and Socrates, and Seneca in his talk; and how much more polish and distance in his appearance. \* There is more truth than poetry in the following line from Young, and yet the poetry is good :-

" Pigmies are pigmies still, though perch'd on Alps." Now I cannot help but think that our colleges ought to be more careful in the bestowment of their honors, and not give them so lavishly upon those who have only a little smattering of science and theology. It talents and extensive learning, and then they will be worth something: but as they are now, they are the same day, was taken sick

too for those, who, wearing the title, also deserve to tues, benevolence and goodness. wear it; the commonness of it is really a detraction from them; we attempted to do the genuine doctors a little service, and hope they will feel properly grateful. It was an act of compassion also on those who do not deserve the distinction, and yet are liable imprudently to obtain it. They "pay dear for the whistle," as the Advocate shows, and he does them a good service who averts the misfortune from them. The bestowment of such honors on selected ordinary men, is a virtual disparagement to all of the same class who are passed by. Look at it any way you please, the evil is a nuisance, and ought to be

## THE CHURCHES.

right arm hath gotten him the victory.

DEDHAM, MASS. Rev. D. Richards writes, Nov. 26 :- Let me say a word or two from Dedham. Yesterday was our Quarterly Meeting occasion. Elder C. preached the word to us during the day with great acceptance, and I trust with profit. In the evening I plead as best I could for our fathers, and the " Preachers' Aid Society "-amount in money and names, \$21.39, being \$16.39 more than our assessment.

WESTON, MASS. Rev. T. H. Mugde remarks :-While writing, I will add that the Lord has been gracious to us in Weston. We have had a gradual ingathering ever since Conference. About twenty have been converted, and others are still pressing into

WISCASSET, ME. Rev. Josiah Higgins writes, Dec. 1, 1848 :- Will you say, to the praise of God, that about twenty souls, we trust, have been brought from darkness to light, and are happy in a Saviour's love, who, a few weeks since were either totally backslidden and had been for years, or had never prothe Lord. Pray for us.

#### CORRESPONDINCE.

#### NEW YORK CITY CORRESPONDENCE.

Rev. Dr. Hawkes-Dr. Tyng's New Church, St. George's-Thanks giving Day-The Astor Public Library-Mrs. Mary S. B. Dana, (Mrs. Shindler.)-Death of Jonathan Goodhue, and Public To

The Rev. Dr. Hawkes has drawn large audiences to his pulpit discourses, during his visit to our city this season. He is about to leave for his own field of labor in the South.

Dr. Tyng's new church has been just completed.

It is a most superb edifice, a perfect gem of architectual beauty, wrought of brown free stone, and after the Byzantine or Romanesque style. Its extreme scholars. The building retains the name of the Doctor's old church in Beekman Street-St. George'sand it was opened for the first time on Sunday last, Dr. Tyng officiating both morning and afternoon. It has not yet been consecrated. The Episcopalians, The rapidity with which these degrees are general you know, have not the services of Bishop Onderdonk at present, and Whitingham, invited here temtheir multitudinous production at the present rate. In porarily from Maryland to perform the duties of the this respect, Methodism looks very differently from suspended prelate, is, I presume, entirely too Puseywhat it once did, and we should hope it was on the istic for Dr. Tyng, to dedicate this magnificent temple. wane from its culminating point. It is well enough The whole pews are valued at the immense sum of \$100,550, upon which an interest of 8 per cent. will

No thankful heart could have desired a more lovely day than we had for Thanksgiving Day, on Thursment; or whether our colleges have a large fund of day-balmy, clear, Indian-summer like. The streets them on hand, which they are ready to dispose of at a low rate. We hope neither, and yet we fear one or ably supplied. Dr. Peck preached in Duane Street; and so excellent was a written discourse from the directly rather than directly—to get somebody else Rev. Mr. Griswold at Mulberry, that he was formally to do it for us, what we are a little ashamed to do for requested to furnish the congregation a copy for pub-

You remember the large legacy left by Mr. Astor, to establish a free public library in New York. I meration of them, for fear my knowledge of fig- am happy to add that Dr. Coggswell is now preparing ures would be insufficient to the task, and I would not to embark for Europe on a general bibliographical six month's tour, preparatory to laying the foundation of

the great Astor Library in the spring. We have good news from Mrs. Mary S. B. Dana, whose "Southern Harp" so often cheers our homes and fire-sides; a favorite collection of ours. She adopted the Unitarian faith, and was widely known by her "Letters to Unitarians," but has recently been publicly confirmed in the communion of the Episcopal Church. Her father and mother died at Orangeburg, S. C., and she is now the wife of the Rev. R. an object of extreme compassion. He is always and altogether out of fix. His hands are in the way, his G. Shindler, Episcopal missionary laboring in that feet are very troublesome, and his head is so disor-place. How many a tear has started unbidden from dered as perfectly to have metamorphosed the man.

Of course he thinks he must stretch himself up to ing to those beautiful lines of hers :-

> "I never clasp a friendly hand, In greetings or farewell, But thoughts of my eternal home Within my bosom swell.

There, when we meet with holy joy, No thoughts of parting come, But never ending ages still Shall find us all at home "-(That blest eternal home.)

We have lost Mr. Jonathan Goodhue suddenly, sinks their worth, and makes them of little or no from a disease of the heart. He visited his country about equal to the contributions of Alexander the before morning! He was a native of Salem, and brought up in the counting room of the celebrated Our readers know our views on this subject. Our Mr. Gray, of Boston. He was among the oldest little jeu d'esprit on it, last summer, went the "rounds" merchants of New York, liberal, unostentatious, quite triumphantly. It was generally approved be- kind to all, of universal benevolence. Few men cause it was a common feeling that some rebuke of were more generally known or respected. The shipthe kind was called for. It was sufficiently qualified ping hoisted their flags half mast; the Chamber of too, for it distinctly admitted the propriety of such Commerce and the merchants assembled, and all for titles in certain cases. We have no small whims on the purpose of expressing regret for his loss. I knew this subject, but really believe that the simplicity and him well, and almost daily during the past summer parity which should distinguish Christian ministers grasped his friendly hand, and spent a well improved have been marred in this country by the reckless pro- hour in his intelligent society. Gladly do I embrace fusion of such distinctions. We had some interest this opportunity to make an allusion to his great vir-

New York, Nov. 28, 1848.

## LETTER FROM NEW BEDFORD.

Sabbath School Lyceum-Rev. Mr. Patten's Lecture.

The Sabbath School of the Elm Street Church, in this city, has recently formed a Lyceum under very ncouraging circumstances, and its progress thus far has altogether exceeded the warmest anticipations of its friends. The very attempt would appear auspicious, as indicative of a desire in the church for in tellectual improvement, and an appreciation of the advantages to be derived from education, varied literary knowledge and refinement of mind. It also evinces a laudable purpose in its members to aim at EAST GLASTENBURY, CONN. Rev. L. Leffingwell that mental elevation which should always and forwrites. Nov. 28:-Dear Brother Stevens, Permit me ever characterize genuine piety and religious zeal. to say to the friends of Zion, through the Herald, The plan of the association is to have lectures twice that we have enjoyed for the last two or three months in a month from such speakers of talent as they may a very gracious and singularly powerful revival of re- be able to obtain. As the tickets are gratuitous, a igion. A goodly number have professed conver- want of funds will prevent an offer of pecuniary resion, and are going on their way rejoicing. The muneration to lecturers beyond the payment of their tide of salvation rolls still, especially, though not ex- expenses, yet several to whom application has already clusively, in the church. Glory be to God. His own been made have kindly promised their services. The lecture on last Monday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Patten, on the life and character of Dr. Fisk, was one worthy alike of the subject and the speaker,-an effort deserving high praise. It was, also, most happily adapted to the end contemplated by the Association, presenting to our youth with the vividness of life a portraiture of moral worth, and a model every way worthy of imitation in whatever constitutes a man, a scholar, a philanthropist and a Christian, Such an exhibition cannot but have an elevating and ennobling influence on the larger and attentive audience that was privileged with it. The occasion was one of exceeding interest: the presence among us of our former pastor beloved, stirred the deep fountain of our affections, while his generous effort wound around our hearts still more closely the cords of gratitude which binds them so firmly to his. New Bedford, Nov. 20.

## WORCESTER DISTRICT.

DEAR BRETHREN:-You are aware that the terms of our excellent Herald are to be reduced soon to fessed religion—and quite a number are now seeking \$1.50 per annum. The Association cannot afford the paper at this price without a great increase of subscribers : and "the time is short" for the work. We can double the number of subscribers in this Dis-EXAMPLE TO RAILROAD DIRECTORS.—The Directrict with but little effort. I really hope, while our tors of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, at a beloved brethren of the Association, without remumeeting recently held, "unanimously ordered, that it neration, "stand in the gap," and are trembling for shall not hereafter be competent for any officer of this the result of the reduction, that we shall immediately, company to cause or permit any car of this company unitedly and perseveringly come up to their help, to be run on the Sabbath for any purpose whatever; Let us not delay for a day. January is at the door. and that the President of this Board give notice to Make a great "New Year's Gift." We can do it, and the public, in such manner as he shall deem best, we shall. Come, brethren in the ministry, travelling that hereafter the cars of this company will not be and local, official brethren, brethren and sisters of all run, either for passengers, freight or otherwise, on the churches, one and all, let us do what we can for the Herald.

#### WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

To the Friends of the University in the Providence Conference

by the Conference was \$10,000. A part of the last J. B. Richards. sum had been previously subscribed within the bounds

The following year, the Agent obtained some part SUFFOLK ST. CHURCH.—The corner stone of this of most of the preachers' subscriptions, and the bal- new M. E. Church was laid with suitable ceremonies. ance was to be collected or paid by the respective on Monday afternoon, 27th ult. The location is very preachers. The most of the notes become due at elligible; the field is properly city missionary ground. the next Conference. And now we desire most ar- It is to be hoped that the friends to "church extendently to complete this business with as little delay sion" in this city will liberally sustain the exertions as possible, and place the University in a safe condi- of Rev. Mr. Frost and his enterprising brethren.

Will not our friends most cheerfully aid those preachers whose notes are unpaid? A small sum Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Florida, from a few of them would secure the object, and make many hearts rejoice. Nor should our younger class of preachers feel it a burden, but a pleasure, liberally to aid in this benevolent object, many of them having been signally benefitted by our literary institutions. Some of the oldest preachers have paid error in reporting a decrease of 84 colored members out of their small means, for our seminaries, (begin- in the Virginia Conference; there was an increase of ning with Newmarket Academy,) from \$300 to \$500. 222.

D. FILLMORE, Financial Agent. New Bedford, Nov. 16, 1848.

#### THE PROPERTY QUESTION.

the following document, adopted by the late St. Louis member, brethren, the last month is upon us; up and Conference of the M. E. Church, South :-

Whereas, at the time of the division of the M. E. Church in 1844,a Plan was adopted with great unanimity and apparent sincerity, for the equitable division now do a good work for our organ such as we sel-of the property of the church. And whereas, that dom have the opportunity of doing; the new experi-Plan was immediately assailed by the leading official organs of the Northern Church, and denounced as unconstitutional, and consequently null and void, thus defeating the vote authorizing the change of the restrictive rule. And whereas, the late General Conference held at Pittsburg, acted upon the unrighteous assumption, that the bad faith of the North refusing to change the restrictive rule constituted a justifica tion for repudiating the solemn compact entered into at the time of the division. And whereas, the said General Conference adopted another Plan which they knew the South could not accept, and which is made to depend for its consummation on contingencies which the North has the power, and their past course compels us to fear the disposition to defeat. And whereas, nearly five months have now elapsed without the first step having been taken, so far as we know, to carry into effect their deceptive scheme of arbitration, the conviction is forced upon us, that there exists a settled purpose to baffle the South, and that all hope of an amicable adjustment is now extinguished. And whereas, the funds invovled were committed to us as a sacred trust, which we canno permit to be alienated from our widows and orphans, without recreancy to a high moral trust.

Therefore Resolved, That the decision of the Board of Commissioners of the M. E. Church, South, with the concurrence of the Bishops, Appointee and Book Agent, to appeal to a civil tribunal, though a Dr. Adams, was one of great merit-well worthy its painful and humiliating measure, was clearly the last talented author. The second will be delivered on alternative, and therefore has our cordial approval.

by a grave assemblage of Christian pastors! The failure of the Annual Conferences to suspend the Sabbath School cause. the restrictive rule was the result of thorough dis-

cussion in our papers and Conferences; would our

Southern brethren deny the right of such discussion? strictive rule the Property part of the Plan became tension of slavery which prevails in East Tennessee walve. They should be the indexes of extraordinary seat, Staten Island, on Thursday last, and returning necessarily a nullity, as any one with his wits about as strong and decided, and believes that if concenhim must instantly perceive on reading it, and yet trated, it would be the prevailing ele

these brethren say, that "the General Conference at politics. Pittsburg repudiated the solemn compact entered into at the time of the division!"

hensive one, including every possible alternative which remained after the failure of the first, and actually including the one now adopted by the South.

## PROSPECTS IN NEW YORK.

The New York correspondent of the Pittsburg Christian Advocate says :- "Our churches in the city are in a very healthy and growing state. We Owen. doubt whether they have been in a better state for years. Drops of mercy are falling, and the very general cry is, 'O Lord, revive thy work!' The eral free persons of color in the city of New Orleans preachers' meetings have been unusually spiritual have associated themselves into a corporation, under and profitable of late. Everything looks favora- the existing law of the State, with a view to estabble-and heartily do we respond to the cry, 'O lish an African Methodist Episcopal Church. The Lord, revive thy work!" Similar news comes to us proceeding is sanctioned by the official opinions of from almost every direction. We have no doubt that the Governor and other officers. a general work of God is about to take place among us; it may not be as ostensible as heretofore, but it will probably be more protound; a gradual and deepening interest has appeared with singular simultaneousness in all parts of the church. Let us look to the hills whence our help cometh, without faltering.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LEAGUE.—An attempt is making to form the various evangelical churches of and says the discourse Germany into one confederation having the following

An exhibition of the essential unity of the evangel-

pellers.

ical church.

To act as umpire in all cases of disagreement which may arise between churches which are members of Northern Christian Advocate, writing from Lebanon,

leges which have been guaranteed to the evangeli-students—more than half profess religion. We are cal church, either by the fundamental laws of the nearly out of debt, and shall be able to build new Empire, or the constitutions of individual states with-

To afford counsel and assistance to isolated evangelical churches, whether within or without the Ger-

The formation and firm maintenance of the Gospel called the Western German Methodist Episcopal band of unity with all evangelical churches in Eu- Church, situated in Pennsylvania Avenue, in Baltirope, and throughout the whole world

for this purpose at Wittemberg, on the 24th ultimo.

PROGRESS OF RONGEISM .- Amid the political distractions in Vienna, little public attention is given to other subjects. Ronge, who has been in that city since the 20th ult., and Duller, the devoted apostle of German Catholicism, are, however, gaining ground. A church of two thousand members has been formed. which is constantly receiving additions. It was expected that the Government would assign them the Ligonian temple as a place of worship. A German Catholic Church has also been formed at Munich, Astronomy. It is abundantly illustrated with plates under the auspices of a seceding cure and the Pro- and diagrams, and presented in the simple style of fessor of the Veterinary School. Ronge, in his preaching, denounces the doctrine of the Trinity, Con- Ball, Philadelphia. Strong & Brodhead, Boston. fession, the Pope, the Calender of Saints, Convents, Monasteries, Celibacy, the Clergy, and praying in foreign tongues. He goes the whole figure for re-

of between " six and seven hundred."

We are indebted to Dr. Howe, of the Asylum for the Blind, for his Report, made to the Massachusetts Legislature, on Idiocy. It is a very thorough and Four years since, when this Institution was greatly most interesting document. We shall give quotaembarrassed, many of the preachers came forward tions hereafter. Subsequently to this Report, the and gave their notes, payable in five years, with in- Legislature of Massachusetts made an appropriation terest annually. They subscribed from \$25 to \$100 of \$2500 per annum, for three years, to be devoted each, with the understanding that what could be col- to the experiment of teaching and training ten idiots. lected in their respective charges should go towards A school has been established at South Boston, uncancelling their obligations. The sum subscribed by der the direction of Dr. Howe; and several idiots the preachers was about \$5,000, and the sum pledged are already under instruction. The teacher is Mr.

Thursday last was observed as Thanksgiving in Indiana and Illinois. Vermont comes on the 7th of

THE RICHMOND CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE Was in

We have received several letters calling upon the Methodists of New England to rally to the support of the Herald at its reduced terms. The Presiding Elders, especially, seem determined that we The NASHVILLE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE publishes shall pass through the experiment with triumph. Rebe doing-devote two or three days to the work of doubling the list in your appointments, and you can hardly fail to succeed. Try, try without delay. We can ment is adapted for a universal effort

> We are very much obliged to Florence; her articles will always be welcome.

> Wisconsin has made liberal provision for free schools, funds having been provided for that purpose. The poor as well as the rich in that State, may now receive a good English education.

LIBERALITY .- The Evangelist states that the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., has subscribed ten thousand dollars, to found a "Beecher Professorship" in Wabash College, Indiana.

SABBATH SCHOOL LECTURES,-Sabbath School teachers and others interested will do well to bear in mind the course of lectures in process of delivery in the Church in Park Street. The first lecture, by Rev. next Sabbath evening by Rev. S. H. Higgins, to be What a congeries of absurdities is here put forth followed by Rev. Dr. Vinton, and Rev. Mr. Hague. We heartily sympathize with this effort in behalf of

ANTI-SLAVERY SENTIMENT IN TENNESSEE .- The In consequence of the non-suspension of the re- Jonesboro' Whig represents the hostility to the ex-

THE AMERICAN PULPIT .- This cheap monthly The General Conference is accused of adopting holds on its course successfully under the editorial another Plan which they knew the South could not control of Rev. J. D. Bridge. It is the best periodiaccept," &c., whereas this other Plan was a compreeditor adds much interest to it by the miscellaneous articles of his pen .- Charles H. Peirce, 5 Cornhill,

> CALIFORNIA. - Our Western brethren are raising a fund for a Book Depository in this new territory, to be under the direction of our missionary, Rev. Isaac

AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH, NEW ORLEANS .- Sev-

The late Virginia Conference reports an increase of 1091 whites; a nett gain of 1017.

The SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE contains a very commendatory notice of Dr. Olin's lately published baccalaureate address. It is a column long,

Bears the impress of the great qualities of mind and heart, possessed in so eminent a degree by the President of the Wesleyan University. of the profoundest reflection and widest observation are presented in a style so lucid as to fall at once The bearing of a united testimony against anti-Gos, upon the commonest understanding, with the warmth and splendor of sunshine from a clear heaven.

Illinois, says: "Our Institution is highly prosperous. To guard and defend all those rights and privi- We commenced the session with upwards of eighty college edifices soon."

NEW CHURCH AT BALTIMORE.-We learn from

the New York Commercial that a new church edifice.

M'KENDREE COLLEGE .- A correspondent of the

more, was on Sunday dedicated by Rev. Bishop A call was issued for a convention or Conference Waugh, Rev. S. C. Lyon assisting in the services. We have been favored by Mr. Dickinson with

> a specimen of the Map of the Vicinity of Boston, designed for his forthcoming Boston Almanac, for 1849. It is executed with exceeding neatness, and will be a very convenient guide to the regions round about Boston.

> DRAPER'S PHILOSOPHY, is a little treatise for children, on the elements of Natural Phisosophy and conversations. A good religious tone prevades it .-

AMERICAN BOOKS FOR RUSSIA.—The Courier states that one of the bookselling establishments in New York has received orders from the Empress of Russia for five copies of every new illustrated Amer-The Holston Conference reports an increase ican publication, the plates of which are not copied from foreign works.

#### N. H. CONFERENCE SEMINARY.

Fourth Annual Report of the Committee of Examination.

ining Committee appointed for the current year, having had the pleasure of attending the anniversary exercises of this Institution, embody the result of their state of vital piety in the church, and that God has forsaken her, what shall we say of other periods, in observations in the following

REPORT.

The examination commenced on Monday morning, Nov. 12th, and closed Tuesday evening. It was conducted by the following members of the Board of

Hon. Richard S. Rust, A. M., Principal, Teacher of Moral and Mental Philosophy.

John C. Clarke, A. B., Teacher of Greek and Natu-

Sylvester Dixon, Teacher of Mathematics. Caroline J. Lane, Preceptress, Teacher of Modern

exercises which we very much regretted to lose.

reference is here made. Most of the classes appearincluded the advanced class in Algebra, the advanced class in French, the Teachers' class and the class in Geometry. We were much delighted by the excel-lent examination of the classes in Logic and Spanish, formed during the past year, and now offered for examination for the first time. The former was subjected to some pretty critical tests by the Committee, which they acquitted themselves with great readiness and success.

Our hurried view of the paintings of the past year partment. It is desirable that they should be submithour. The Herbariums gave evidence that the class

Tuesday afternoon was devoted to the Graduating class, in which it was subjected to an examination throughout the prescribed course of study. This examination, though necessarily limited, was satisfactory, and being approved by the Committee, the entire class was reported worthy to receive the honors

of the Institution. The commencement exercises of Wednesday were generally of a high order, and reflected much honor on the several members of the graduating class, and those by whom they are assisted. The Committee regret that they were subjected to the inconvenience of so uncomfortable and crowded a room, and would recommend that unless a more convenient house can be obtained, these exercises-interesting as they are -should be open only to the officers and members of the Institution, and friends from abroad.

The present is the second year since the establishment of the regular course of study for the Female Department. The course has been completed this year by a class of 11, who with the members of last agraph for Penn read Venn; Penn was the name of year's class, previous to the Valedictory, received another a their Diplomas from the hands of the Principal. Shadford.

Their names were as follows:
Martha D. Rand, of Northfield; Eliza J. Robinson, of New Hampton; Abby M. Towle, of Newmarket, of the class of 1847, and Martha Ann Clough, of Canterbury; Mary B. Fitz, of West Boscawen; Offanda A. Follansbee, of Grafton; Mary Y. Glidden; S. W. Coggeshall. of Franklin Furnace, Ohio; Caroline F. Howe, of Watertown, Mass.; Abby Maxfield, of Lake Village; Pembroke; Hannah H. Sanborn, of Sanbornton Bridge; Sarah J. Sanborn, of Concord; Lavina D.

PREACHERS' AID SOCIETY, WORCESTER DISTRICT Lydia J. Proctor, of Franklin; Julia F. Robinson, of Smith, of Concord, of the present graduating class. This school has never been in so flourishing a con-

d to keep pace with the increasing demands upon its attention and labors, and every thing from the lowest elementary instruction to the highest grade expenses, according to the ability of the churches. I have, by the advice of brethren, put a sum against the name of each of academic science, indicates that the most thorough discipline, the most careful attention to habits of thought, and the most salutary moral influence have pervaded every walk of the student's life, and left on every mind their happy impress. The Normal de-partment in particular, under the especial control of our successful and popular Commissioner of Common Schools, offers inducements to those who intend to teach, not excelled by any institution in New England; while the well known efficiency of the Preceptress as a teacher of the modern European Tongues and the ornamental branches, gives this retreat of science a place in the first rank among the literary institutions of our country.

In closing, therefore, we take pleasure in recom mending the New Hampshire Conference Seminary to its friends and patrons as eminently worthy all the confidence that has been reposed in it, and as offering peculiar inducements to young gentlemen and ladies who are desirous of fitting themselves for the halls of the college, the labors of the school room, the duties of practical life, or for that equally important station, an intelligent and happy home.

WM. C. PRESCOTT, of Concord, DYER H. SANBORN, of Andover, N. SMITH, of Dover, H. H. HARTWELL, of Canaan, AMOS HADLEY, of Bow, O. F. FOWLER, of Bristol. Joseph Knowles, of Mere. Bridge, of the Committee of Examination.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

#### DR. BANGS ON THE PRESENT STATE OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

Much has been written within two or three years past respecting the state and prospects of the M. E. Church. Some, indeed, have lamented over it, as though they believed it had achieved its mission, or was about to be laid aside for having abused its trust and misapplied its energies, and was, therefore, no longer to be an agent in the hand of God in effecting good for the human family. These melancholy con-clusions have been drawn from the fact, that there has been a diminution in the number of its members for the past three years. I have read these lamentations with a mixture of surprise and regret, believing that the writers have been led astray by their fancies, or have drawn their conclusions from a too superficial view of the subject.

The fact, however, is allowed, that for the three years last past there has been a diminution in the number of church members - the exact amount of which it is out of my power to state, as I have not been able to obtain a copy of the Minutes for 1846.

But in 1845 there was a diminution of 31,769, and in 1847, of 12,741; and assuming that the diminution in 1846 was the same as in 1847, the whole number lost to the church in three years would be 57,251. Now in order to see how this loss may affect the vital en-

In 1843 the increase was 154,624. In 1844 it was 102,831, making the entire increase for those two years 257,445. Now subtract from this number the 57,251, which is the estimated amount of the loss for the last three years, and it will leave 200,194 as the nett increase for the last five years. But for the the there has been an increase of 7,508; so just received a new organ from your city, as a donation from that the whole increase from 1843 to the present the late Mr. T. G. Perkins of this town. that the whole increase from 1843 to the

time will be 207,702, after deducting all the losses. To enable us to account for the diminution during the years 1845, 1846, and 1847, we must take into ration the circumstances which, it is highly probable, led to the large increase of the two years revious. During those years, and more especially n the year 1843, the minds of the people were great ly excited with the Millerite delusion, under the fluence of which thousands of the people were induced to believe that the world was soon to come to an end. In full view of this awful catastrophe, they had to call on God for weeks and nerhang most but the call on God for weeks and nerhang most vatory, by Mr. George P. Bond. Its place was, were led to call on God for mercy, and perhaps most of them were soundly converted to God; while many others became apparently religious, under the influence of an artificial excitement. I say probably most North Dec., 37 deg. 21 min. 50 sec. pears, from the facts above stated, that out of 267,pears, from the facts above stated, that out of 267,445, the whole number received during the prevafrom the perturbation which the Comet has undergone, the mass
from the perturbation which the Comet has undergone, the mass
fast. The proportion which this loss bears to the
Traveller.

W. C. Bosp. fast. The proportion which this loss bears to the Traveller.

gain is nearly the same as the proportion between the loss of probationers received and the whole number of those probationers; for I believe it is generally allowed, that no more than three-fourths of those who have been received on probation have The undersigned, members of the Board of Exam- graduated to full membership; and this is about the proportion of those that have been lost during the years above mentioned.

But if this loss is to be taken as a proof of a lov former days, when a greater proportionate dim tion in numbers was witnessed? Thus, in 1778, when there were only 6,095 members in the church, there was a diminution of 872, which was a loss of about 1 in 7. In 1795, when the whole number of church members was 60,604, there was a diminution of 6,317, which was a loss of about 1 in 7. In 1795, when the whole number of church members was 60,604, there was a diminution of 6,317, which was a loss of about 1 in 9. In 1845 there was a diminution of about 31,769, and the whole number of church members was 1,139,587, which was a loss of about 1 in 35. So then, not Languages and Painting.

In the two days to which we were limited by the In the two days to which we were limited by the and skill in the ministry, and the lukewarmness and and skill in the ministry, and the lukewarmness and approach of New England's great holiday, Thanks- backsliding of the membership, the proportion of giving, twenty-five classes were examined so thoroughly as to satisfy us of the progress they had been making, and the attention that had been devoted by the heads of the several departments to the school. Ten others were omitted for want of time, among with his ministers and people, and has blessed the habor of their hands so abundantly, that the church has increased in numbers so rapidly that in 1843 the We do not deem a detailed account of the exercises necessary, as it would not differ essentially from
1,068,525, the increase that year amounting to 154,that contained in the last Annual Report, to which 624; and in 1844 there was an increase of 102,831 making the total number then in the church 1,171,ed equally as well as on any former occasion, and many of them much better. Among the latter are time the present number of church members includ-

pitiously has the Lord smiled upon us! There is another point of view in which this subject may be considered, which will afford us equal cause of gratitude to the great Head of the church. In 1795 our members were 60,604, and the number of inhabitants in our country was then estimated at about 4,000,000. This would give to our church one ember for every sixty of the population. Allowing the present population of our country to be 20,000,will not permit us to say more than that the general 000, and allowing the number of church members to appearance indicated great improvement in that de- be a little over 1,000,000, it will give at least one ted to the inspection of the Committee at an earlier so that we have not only increased in the absolute church member to every twenty of the population; number of our church members, but the proportionin Botany had not been idle, while the neatness and care with which the plants had been preserved and lation, having become just three times as great now arranged was an eloquent testimony to the industry as it was 53 years ago. All this, be it remembered, notwithstanding the increase of evangelical preaching, zeal, and efficiency, in other denominations, in

the midst of whom we have been laboring.

Instead, therefore, of lamenting over our deficien--although God knows we have faults enough to humble us in the dust-we have abundant cause of gratitude to the great Head of the church for the nerciful manner in which he has favored our feeble.

though, I trust, sincere endeavors, to advance his cause pon the earth. If you shall see fit, Mr. Editor, to publish the above I shall, Providence permitting, present you with some further remarks upon this subject.

New York, Nov. 13, 1848.

Correction.—Several typographical errors escaped in my article last week. In the fifth paragraph for British Conference read Conferences, for there are two of them referred to. In the sixth paranother age. For George Shockford read George Shadford. For Nathaniel Gillet read Nathaniel Gilbert, &c. In the eighth paragraph for "but with what degree of success it approaches those standards of excellences, and its execution," read but with what

S. W. Coggeshall.

Not being able to get any information relative to the sum ap-This school has never been in so flourishing a condition as at the present time. During the past year, the Board of Instruction has been enlarged and im
Stewards at their recent meeting. It would be difficult to conone them again for this only a hoped that an the liminaters and memor's will take a deep in erest in this collection, and afford means of comfort to our athers and brethren, widows and orphans, through whose

Worcester, Park Street,

Thomas Street,

Millbury, Farnumsville New England Village, Vest Boylston, Milford, Webster, Natick, 13 00 14 00 Lowell, St. Paul's, South Royalston, Hubbardston, Rutland and Holden, Oakham, North Brookfield. Brookfield, Spencer, Southbridge,

Lunenburg, itchburg, 14 00 Blackstone, 5 00

Shrewsbury, Nov. 28, 1848.

Charlton,

## REV. WM JEROME.

\$500 00

Bro. Jerome, from the West, visited our village yesterday, oliciting aid for the oppressed and afflicted societies in St. ouis. We were much interested in his address in the evening, which was principally historical. Individuals of different denominations contributed of their substance to raise the sum required, which I believe is five thousand dollars.

For a few weeks past, great excitement has prevailed in our country, and he has found it difficult to persuade men to listen

to his story. But as the election is over, and the victory has been sufficiently celebrated, it is to be hoped that liberal hearts will devise liberal things, and that Christians who "feel for

are bound to co-operate with him, and give him an introduction to the people of our charge.

The cause is a noble one; and he who aids in erecting houses of worship for those brethren who have had their ten

ergies of the church, we must compare it with the ples taken from them by a slavery church, will enjoy the luxury large increase in 1843 and 1844. H. M. EATON.

Kennebunkport, Me., Nov. 29th, 1848.

# ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

BR. STEVENS :- The Methodist Church in this village has

me late air. I. G. Perkins of this town.

Mr. Perkins was a young man of much promise, and to the day of his death manifested an interest in our welfare as a church. This liberal donation was unexpected, and we should be very ungrateful not to make mention of it with feelings of thankfulness. The dead we cannot thank, but we can be grateful to God who gave him " a liberal heart, to devise liberal things."

H. M. EATON.

Kennebunkport, Me., Nov. 29.

1848, Nov. 25th. 6h. 57m. Cambridge mean Solar time.

A. R., 20h. 35m. 11s.

of them were soundly converted to God; for, taking into view the whole of the diminution, it still appears from the facts above, stated, that out of 267.

#### Religious Summary.

INCREASE OF MEMBERSHIP IN TENNESSEE CONFER-ENCE.—We published last week the increase of members in the bounds of the Tennessee Conference during the year just Ohio. closed as 1482. Upon a more accurate calculation, in summing up the circuits and districts, it is found to be 1637.—
Nothern Ch. Ad.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE .- In addition to the meeting for devotional exercises, and the furthering of the organization of the Evangelical Alliance, held on Wednesday morning at the Free masons' hall, a tea-meeting was by far the most numerously attended, comprising nearly 1000 ladies and gentlemen of various religious denominations, as also a considerable number of ministers of the Established Church.—English pa-

MORMONISM: - A party of 225 English emigrants, profesing this delusion, passed through St. Louis on the 8th, en route for the Mormon settlement on the Great Salt Lake. Three or four hundred more were to have embarked from Liverpool last month for the same destination via New Orleans.

SABBATH DESECRATION .- It is calculated that the Lon-SABBATH DESECRATION.—It is calculated that the London pleasure-goers spend, on Sundays, throughout the year, in the adjacent villages, the enormous sum of one million three hundred thousand pounds—more than six millions of dollars, chiefly spent in riding and drinking!

H. Vincent; R. Fuller (the money has not been received from Bro. H., but we credit it to you); R. Ainsworth; R. H. Kimball; M. Traffon; Jas. Prickett; I. P. Washburn; Simon Winslow; J. H. Twombly, J. B. Husted; E. Watson; Geo. Landon (all right, now); J. E. Risley; S. Lake; J. C. Cromack (before, or during January;) W. Livesey; G. W. T. Rogers; E. B. Higgins; O. A. Snow.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS WORTH OF MASSES !- Rev. Mr. King, of Ireland, says the Presbyterian of the West, while at Cincinnatti, stated the following fact: A Roman clergyman in Ireland with whom he was personally acquainted, clergyman in Ireland with whom he was personally acquainted, recently died. In his will he bequeathed to another priest the sum of one hundred promads, on condition that he would agree to say masses to that amount, at two shillings and sixpence each, for certain persons from whom he had received that amount to pay for masses for themselves, but for whom he had neglected to say the masses. This Will was recorded in court, and thus the fact became known. Yet the Romish Editors and advocates constantly insist that their priests are never paid for saying masses.

Want of Pastors.—At the recent meeting of the Pennsylvania Baptist Convention, the Rev. T. F. Caldicott stated, that in the United States, while there are more than 10,000 Baptist churches, the number of ministers does not exceed 6000; leaving 4000 churches without pastors, and this deficiency is daily increasing. For new churches alone 600 ministers are needed per annum.

Diocese of New York.—Its Episcopal administration for the current year, has been given in charge of Bishops Doane and Whitingham. And the Protestant Churchman says that attempts have been made to introduce the practice of auricular confession. Four sermons in favor of it, are about to be published by one of the Bishops.

Conversions in Texas.—A correspondent of one of the religious journals states, that more than six hundred persons the control of the religious journals states, that more than six hundred persons. recently died. In his will be bequeathed to another priest the

The Half-Way House.—The Right Rev. Dr. Kenriek, Roman Catholic Archbishop of St. Louis, has lately done of some service" to the cause of religion, and it gives us pleasure to chronicle the fact. He has published a book on "Apostolical succersion," for the especial benefit of High Church Episcopalians, in which he reasons with them most conclusively on the untenableness of their ground, and shows the impossibility of any succession out of the church of Rome. We cannot help regarding High Church Episcopacy as the half-way house from Christianity to Romanism. No person should take up their abode at an uncomfortable half-way house. They should either go on to Romanism or come back to Christianity. We recommend this work to all the Pusevites.—Family Visitude.

## General Intelligence.

FROM MEXICO. Washington, Nov. 30, 1848. — Recent letters from Mexico state that New Year's day has been fixed upon for a rising against the Government of President Herrera. The priesthood are said to be associated with agents of Santa Anna in furthering the scheme.

Washington, Nov. 30, 1848 - A gentleman from New Or leans, just arrived here, states that General Taylor will sign the bill applying the principle of the Wilmot Proviso to the territories of New Mexico and California—or that such, at any rate, is the opinion of his most intimate friends in Louisiana.

EXTRAORDINARY INVENTIONS .- Among the articles of merit at the Annual Fair of the American Institute, the New crown of a man's hat, which will grind 60 bushels of wheat per | REMARKS. 1. Some of the places here designated for holding the day, into first rate flour; they can be purchased for \$150, Quarterly Meetings may not be those voted by the Quarterly Meet complete, with bolting apparatus. There were corn mills on ing Conferences. The Preachers will please regulate them. 2. In exhibition which do their work admirably, with nearly the same expedition, and costing even less. There were eight important machines for the manufacture of cotton and woollen cloths, which may be said to advance such machinery in the series of machines by which cloth is now made, to enable the manufacturer to reduce the cloth several mills per yard; should a corresponding number of improvements annually appear at is much shorter than usual, and hence the necessity of being on the our Fairs for the next ten years, a yard of good unbleached shirting will be made for one cent per yard.

THE SELF-LAMPLIGHTER.—Here we have an invention by which lamps or candles may be lighted at any moment of time by a clock or pull of a cord. If attached to an alarm-clock, a light may be produced at any hour. In cases where people wish to rise at a certain unusual time o'night, all that is spect. Indeed, great, and noble and conscientious minds can never to be done is to set the clock and make the connection of the
Lamplighter "all right," and then, when the hour comes round,
you have a lamp already lighted at the same time. Certainly
clock, it can be attached to a cord, terminating in some place
near the bed like a bed-pull, so that it is only necessary to mall.

Sect. Indeed, great, and note that conscientious minos can hever
act so unvolve a part.

4. What are the circuits and stations doing to collect funds for
the support of their preachers? Have the Stewards diligently circulated subscriptions among the people of the church and congregations? The year is already half gone, and I am sorry to know
many of the preachers on my district have received but a small part
of their relative. The convenience is some of them are actually. the cord to produce a light previous to rising. It is designed, also, to be so attached to the bell-handle of a front Some work out by day's works and some by the month, and some

## Items.

The State of Ohio is now in her 61st year, or rather it is now 61 years since the first white citizen moved into what is now

Congress, by the Secretary of the Treasury, and made free.

of fruit, and in 1840 it bore 140 bushels.

tained with as little labor as scraping up sand.

the bay mow, which was soon in flames, and consumed the house and barn and all their contents. A daughter of Governor Bebb, of Ohio, expired on the 7th

last one is to take place shortly. Persons are now employed in marking the various lots ready for the auctioneer's hammer.

In the four Northern English counties-Durham, Northun berland, Cumberland and Westmoreland-there are now no fewer that 550 deaf and dumb and 600 blind persons.

Glass works have been established in the colony of Port

The total number of sheep in New South Wales in 1847, ex-

in his way. The town authorities immediately offered a re- would be no lack of friends to support the Gospel and its legitimate institutions at home or abroad. The Bible would soon be translated and published in every living language—missionaries would be Our last accounts from Hayti represent affairs as having become again settled, and confidence in a great degree restored.

Voltaire, speaking of law, said, "I never was but twice in | ments, and all the great and good-like designs of our gloriou my life completely on the verge of ruin; first, when I lost a lawsuit, and secondly, when I gained one."

Public discussions are being held at Pittsburg, as to the more eligible route for the railroad from that city Westwardly into

We have been informed that the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States have issued a mandamus to Mrs. Myra Gaines, to appear before them on the first day of the next term, when the decission given in her favor last winter

BRIGHTON MARKET, THURSDAY, Nov. 29. 5000 Cattle at Market, about 100 unsold.

Parers about the same as last week. A few pairs at \$6.25 and as

ss, buyers were proportionally scarce, operations slow.

About 2000 new Sheep at Market and 3000 left over from

A. All sold. Prices about the same as last week. Swing. Without change in price.

Our payments are necessarily omitted this week

#### MARRIAGES.

Conversions in Texas.—A correspondent of one of the religious journals states, that more than six hundred persons have been hopefully converted within eight months in the Colerado valley. They have united with various evangelical denominations.

The Half-Way House.—The Right Rev. Dr. Kenrick, Roman Catholic Archbishop of St. Louis, has lately done

#### DEATHS.

In Lancaster, Mass., Aug. 4th, Mr. Wm. F. Brabrook, formerly of Chelsea, aged 3) years.

#### NOTICES.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS. Rev. Robert Kellen, Charlestown, Mass. Rev. Wm. Livesey, Providence, R. I.

16 17-Haverhill Corner. Jan. 17 18-Wakefield.

all the preachers have done and will do for our benevolent institu-

near the bed like a bed-pull, so that it is only necessary to pull of their claim. The consequence is, some of them are actually door, that pulling the bell instantly makes a light to see by in the hall, or any other part of the house. The inventor is Mr. Alexander Bennett. the work of a Methodist preacher under such circumstances? believe not, and it is doubtful if he ought to try. The people ought and must provide for the comfortable support of their preachers. If ours was a heathen country, and days of fiery persecution, it would appear otherwise. But in a country of Bibles and Christians, where civilization, peace and plenty everywhere abound, it is not and cannot be the duty of any man to give his time, his talents and influence to preach to a people who can, but will not provide the necessaries of life for him and his family. It is the duty of every 61 years since the first white citizen moved into what is now that State—yet she polls a vote approximating to three hundred pel. The Gospel is a common benefit. No man, whether infidel moralist or Christian, but is benefitted in some way by the Gospel. Why, every man's farm, shop or store is actually worth more, and Both the bridges over the East branch of the Potomac River, will always sell for more in any town or village where the Gospel at Washington, have been purchased, according to the act of is preached than where it is not. People generally do not like to purchase property or live where there are no Sabbaths, no orde and no morals. All common benefits should be supported in comerally to support it? We do not expect men will teach our children. physicians prescribe for our sick families, lawyers plead our causes it a right principle in any man to even wish it? Is it Christian? Is it just? Is it even heathen morality? I know I speak plainly; seem to think, if God has called a man to preach he must preach, whether his family is provided for or not, or he will certainly be

There is a pear tree in Illinois, 40 years old, which meas- mon by the people. Such is the fact, touching common school res about the trunk 10 feet. In 1833 it bore 184 bushels highways, governments, etc. etc. The only difference I would have is simply this: let these be supported on the legal principle; The Salt Rock, 300 miles Westwardly from Gibson, Arkanprinciple, arising from an enlightened sense of moral obligation. sas, is, according to the Santa Fe Republican, a great curiosity. The Gospel has done more to civilize, reform and bless the world The salt is as white and as fine as table salt, and can be ob-In Wolfborough, N. H., a man returned home drunk, and af- legislators make our laws, and soldiers fight our battles, and all for ter cruelly beating his wife, took a firebrand and threw it into nothing. No. They must be paid, and well paid for their time and services. And why should the Christian minister be required to give his time and services to the common benefit without pay? Is A daughter of Governor Bebb, of Ohio, expired on the 7th inst., very suddenly. When her father left home to vote, she er's family must have food and raiment, and medicine and educawas well, but on his return in the evening he found her a tion, as well as others. I know there are some among us who The railroad between Oswego and Syracuse, has been com- damned, not even once thinking they must aid in his support, or pleted, and the cars came through to Oswego for the first time they will be as certainly damned! Can anything be more absurd or ridiculous! One thing is certain, it is the duty, imperious duty The Quadrant Colonnade, in London, which was put up at preaching. And if they do not do it, they will be damned and an enormous expense, to gratify the taste of George the Fourth, they ought to be damned, preach or no preach, call or no call. has just been sold at an average of £7 per column. It cost faith, and is worse than an infidel." We have among us, even Methodists, who do not pay 50 cents a year for the support and ex-The Stowe Estate will before long be deprived of the whole of its timber. A further and far more extensive sale than the love feast shouting and clapping her hands, thanking the Lord how chenp the Gospel was. She said "she had been a Methodist twenty years and more, and all she had ever paid towards its sup port did nat amount to 25 cents!" It is well known, we have to moral obligation. On the other hand, it is well known we have, even on the Haverhill District, (and thank the Lord we have--we could not get on without them) some as good and liberal souled of this class, industrious farmers, mechanics, etc., in comfortable circumstances only, far from being rich, pay for the Gospel annu ally a subscription of from 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 dollars, and then, it claim of the preacher, they go to the bank and hire it, and pay him A mad dog was killed in Pawtucket last Monday. He came his due. May God bless such men—he does bless them—and he from the direction of Attleboro', and bit every dog that came will bless them forever. Were all our people of this stamp, there

Christianity would soon everywhere obtain.

5. I want to say a few words about our periodicals and books What has long been desired is done. The Christian Advocate is reduced to \$1.50-the Herald to \$1.50, and the Christian Messenger to \$1.00 per year, and also our books have been reduced. If they are not better sustained hereafter, it will not be the fault of the publishers, but of the agents and the people. The Herald, having the principal patronage of four of the most numerous and influential Conferences in New England, ought to have at least 20,000 reliable subscribers. I hope the brethren on the H. District will go into this buisness in good earnest, until the 1st of Jan., which will soon be here. Some have been delaying until near the close of the year. Brethren, don't delay any longer—it is now time to work. The Herald may be and ought to be sustained, as well as all our other papers now in the field. They are exerting an immense influence. Can we not double our list for the Herald in our District?

At least, some may, and all cau do all they can towards it. 6. I fear we are not doing as much as we ought to circulate Books. It certainly is of the utmost importance to get them into the families of our charges. The prices are reduced, so that our people can have no reasonable excuse for not purchasing. Who does not know those who read our periodicals and books make the most intelligent, stable, spiritual and useful members of the church. Others among us may be Christians, but generally, it is more by fits and starts. Anti-reading Methodists cannot be much depended

upon in times of declension and spostacy.
7. I want to recommend special attention to "Bro. Porter's new work on Revivals." It appears to me a very important work, on a most important subject. Nothing is more needed in all our churches and congregations, than deep-toned and wide-spreading reformations. They are the life and salvation of the church. To understand what means to use under different circumstances and the manner and spirit in which to use them in originating and perpetuating sound revivals, is an object of the greatest moment to every minister and Christian. This book will teach us. I expected a good work from Bro. Porter; but I must say, it far exceeds my expectations. Brethren in the ministry and membership, I sincerely and confidently recommend you all to purchase this most excellent book. I have just received a remission of fifty, and hope I shall want for Haverhill District, at least a hundred, if not two

MISSIONARY MEETINGS-ROSTON DISTRICT. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 67H.

Dorchester: T. C. Peirce, D. Richards, H. E. Hempstead.
South Street, Lynn: J. D. Bridge, M. Dwight, W. H. Hatch.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13TH. Dedham: I. J. P. Cadlyer, J. A. Adams, G. W. Frost. Richmond Street, Boston: S. H. Higgins, Wm. M. Mann, Dennison.

Marblehead: J. A. Merrill, J. M. Merrill, J. Pentecost.

W. Rick.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS IN MAINE. SECOND TUESDAY IN DECEMBER. E. Pittston—O. Huse, A. Foster.
Boothbay—E. A. Helmershausen, B. F. Sprague.

Sept. last, for inutual spiritual improvement, it was voted that another meeting be held within three months, and a committee were appointed to designate the time and place of the meeting; they have decided that it be held, Providence permitting, at Malden Centre, the 21st and 22d of the present month; exercises to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. At the Preachers' Meeting for Boston District, held at Saugus,

DOVER DISTRICT-THIRD QUARTER. Newmarket and Southmarket, Greenland and Newington, Portsmouth,
Salisbury and Amesbury,
Hampton and Senbrook, at H.,
Epping, Raymond and Poplin, at P.,
Sandown and Kingston, at S., ter, th Salem and Derry, at N. S., Lawrence and Salem, at S., Pembroke and Chichester, at P., Great Falls and Rochester, at Gt. Falls, Great Falls and Rockerson, at E. S., "A March 3 over, lanchester, 1st and 2d Church,

There will be a meeting of the preachers of Concord District, for mutual improvement, at Marlboro', to commence on Tuesday, the seth of December, at 9 o'clock, and to continue two days. The following subjects for Essays, have been assigned to the several

Peth of December, at 9 o'clock, and to continge two days. The following subjects for Essays, have been assigned to the several Preachers.

Duty of Methodist Ministers to their successors—S. Quimby. Biblical Institute—J Hayes. Exposition of the 7th chap. of Rom.—J. W. Guerusey. Is the Law lowered down in its claims to adapt it to the powers and capacities of fallen man?—R. Tilton. Is Sin consistent with a state of Justification?—J. C. Allen. Miracles of Christ—W. F. Evans. The Causes of the Premature Superannution of Itinerant Ministers—N. Culver. The Connection of Holiness with Success in the Ministry—O. Wadkins. Credibility of the Early History of the Human Race as contained in the Pentateuch—C. Holman. State of the Primitive Church—S. Eastman. How can the Minister best promote the interests of the Sabbath School?—A. S. Tenney. What is Methodism?—L Draper. What Evidence have we of Natural Depravity aside from the Bible?—C. Greenwood. Infidelity, what is it, and what forms does it assume at the Present Day?—A. Heath. Christian Diligence—S. S. Dudley. Love is the fulfilling of the law—Otis E. Heath. Propriety and Duty of the Local Ministry. N. L. Chase. Exposition of I John 5: 18—J. Palmer. Variety of Opinions about Christ—E. Wardwell. The Divine dispensations progressive; Mark 4: 28—Amos Merrel. The Trials and Difficulties of the Young Minister, and how can he best meet them?—J. Perkins.

Each preacher will also present an original sketch of a sermon for criticism.

W. F. EVANS, J. W. GUERNSE N. D. CHASE,

P. S. If any preacher cannot be present, will be please to forward his Essay, by mail, directed, post paid, to J. C. Allen, Mariboro, N. H.

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MEDAL STOVE. THE MADEIRA I PARLOL COAL STOVE has now been before the public PARLOL COAL STOVE has now been before the pusolong that its merits are fully known, and its superiority acknowledged. It is a handsome stove, being of cylindrical form, and namented in a very tasteful manner. It is economical. Fro ton to a ton and a half of nut coal will go through the season, may truly be called the poor man's stove. It gives a peculiopleasant heat, producing in every part of the room a summer mosphere. This effect is secured by the free circulation of through the internal columns and chambers of the stove, and dullness and headache so often occasioned by close stoves, is exercised in the least. It requires that little tending. The fit duliness and headache so often occasioned by close stoves, is not experienced in the least. It requires but little tending. The fire is kindled with ease, and if properly looked to, will not go out from week to week. A moment's attention, on going to bed, insures a bright fire in the morning. Not the feast of its recommendations is its freedom from dust. The arrangement for clearing the stove is such that not a particle of ashes need to come into the room. At the Mechanic's Fair, held recently in this city, only one Stove received a Medal, and that the Committee awarded to the MADE-RIA PARLOR STOVE—a Silver Medal.

Persons in want of an article upon which they can rely, will do well to call befure nucleasing. Persons in want of an article upon which they can rely, will do well to call before purchasing.

Every Stove put up by ourselves, warranted to suit, or the money seconded.

D. PROUTY & CO.

HANKS' IMPROVED AIR HEATER,
For Warming and Ventilating Public and Private Build. ANKS IMPROVED AIR HEATER,

For Warming and Ventilating Public and Private Buildings of all kinds. Combining more advantages than any other article of the kind now in use. As the locomotive boiler is in economical and effective service, when compared with other boilers, so is this Improved Air Heater, when compared with other lieaters, now so generally used by the community at large.

Ist. It will radiate more heat with a given quantity of fuel, than any other apparatus now in use for the same purpose.

2d. It is perfectly accessible at all times, and may be cleared of salve or soot eighter when in operation or not, by simply removing

2d. It is perfectly accessible at all times, and may be cleared of ashes or soot, either when in operation or not, by simply removing the rear plats of the Radiator.

3d. All the coal it may contain can always be seen by looking in at the "feeding door;" thus it may at once be known if the quantity and quality of coal is as it should be.

4th. It is so constructed that the required quantity of heat can always be had and controlled, diminished or increased at pleasure, with a corresponding consumption of fuel.

For sale by DAVID PROJETY & CO. No. 19 & 20 Forth Marr sale by DAVID PROUTY & CO., Nos. 19 & 20 North Mar-

1 By S. N. Dickinson, will be published in a few days. It will be printed upon new type, and contain more pages than any previous number. Beautifully bound in cloth and gilt. previous number. Beautifully bound in cloth and gift.

IT WILL CONTAIN a new and accurate MAP of the vicinity of Boston, embracing a distance of 15 or 20 miles round the city. Long Pond, and the whole line of the Aqueduct are delineated upon it. The outside towns on the Map, are Hull, Cohasset, Hingham, Weymouth, Braintree, Canton, Dedham, Medford, Sherburne, Framingham, Sudbury, Concord, Acton, Carlisle, Billerica, Wilmington, Danvers, Beverly and Marblehead. All the islands in the harbor are set down. The Watering Places—Phillips Beach, Nahant Bay and Beach, Nahant, Chelsea Beach, etc.

An improved set of CALENDAR PAGES, calculated by Prof. Præsex, of Cambridge. The calendar pages are accompanied by a short description of the Appearance of the Heavens on the 15th of

An improved set of CALENDAR PAGES, calculated by Prof. Prenex, of Cambridge. The calendar pages are accompanied by a short description of the Appearance of the Heavens on the 15th of each month. Opposite to each calendar page there is a blank page for memorandums, containing a blank line and date for every day in the month. These MEMORANDA PAGES are of great convenience to an individual, or for the use, of a family, in making memorandums from day to day.

The BUSINESS DIRECTORY of the city of Boston, corrected and enlarged. This Directory exhibits all trades, business and professions under their appropriate heads: that is, under the head Apothecaries, will be found the names of all persons engaged in that business; under the head Bakers, the names and places of all engaged in that business, and so on to the end of the alphabet. This document is one of great usefulness to the citizen, and of still greater importance to persons in the country, as here they have laid before them the key to the whole business population of the metropolis. It occupies about 80 closely printed pages of the Almana.

An interesting historical account of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS of Boston. This article has been prepared with great care and much research, by Isaac F. Shefard, Esq., Principal of the Otis School. It embraces the subject from that period of time when Public Schools were first thought of by our forefathers, and traces it up in its growth from that time to the present. It is deeply interesting, and occupies 36 pages of the Almanac. An ENGRAVED VIEW of each of the Public Schools is given, and two views of Model Primary Schools, which have been erected within the past year or two.

No.

Some account of A WINTER PASSED IN FLORIDA, by an invalid, in hopes of being restored to health. His experience given which may be of great convenience to those intending to visit that region for a similar purpose. Accompanying this artitle, the writer has prepared a set of WEATHER TABLES, showing the temperature in Jacksonville, Fla., and Boston, for one year. To the curious in such matters, it is thought these tables will be very interesting. A Tuble of the 772 Streets, Places and Alleys in the city of Bo

ton, giving the beginning and terminus of each street, and the location of the places and alleys. With this table the stranger car find any street in the city.

A list of 227 EXPRESSES that leave Boston daily, semi-weekly A list of 227 EAPRESSES that learned and weekly.

A list of the RAILROADS diverging from Boston, and a list of the Branch Roads running from the Boston Roads.

These are the principal features of the Boston Almanac for 1849, But it embraces a great variety of other matters, useful and entertaining to the reader.

This Almanac contains TWO HUNDRED and TWENTY closely printed pages. The quantity of matter is greater than that found in an ordinary 8vo. of 500 pages. The octave volume would sell for two or three dollars. For the Almanac, the price is only TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per single copy. By wholesale, a very liberal discount is made.

venty 1-11ve Colors and Colors and Colors sent to Messrs. B. B. MUSSEY & CO., 29 Cornhill, and to THOMAS GROOM, 82 State Street, Publishers, will meet

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

NO. 24 CORNHILL. W. J. REYNOLDS & Co., have removed from No. 20 to No. 24 Cornhill, and have on hand a large stock of all the School Books in general use, which, together with a complete assortment of Stationary and other articles in their line, are offered to Booksellers, Country merchants and others who buy to sell again, at the lowest market prices.

4 THE TIMBRELL,, a a new collection of Church Music, by B. F. Baker, and I. B. Woodbury, for Choirs, Congregations, and Singing Schools.

DR. STEPHENSON'S EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY. We extract the following from the New York Journal of Medicine, because we deem it due to Dr. S. no less than for the benefit of those who may be afflicted with diseases of this description.

Dr. Stephenson gives advice gratuitously to all our travelling ministers, from any part of the United States.—Ch. Adv. & Jour.

ministers, from any part of the United States.—Ch. Adv. & Jour.

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N. B. Office at 383 Broome Street, near Mulberry Street, New York. Nov 22

THE SABBATH SCHOOL ADVOCATE THE SABBATH SCHOOL ADVOCATE and Missionary Advocate, are now published at the Depository, No. 5 Cornhill, and all orders should be addressed to the Agent. The new year of the Advocate has but just commenced, and it is a favorable time to increase the list of subscribers. In some of our churches the Advocate has not yet been introduced. Specimen copies will be sent where they are desired. We trust our brethren in the ministry will use all proper endeavors to extend as widely as possible the benefits and blessings of this beautiful little sheet. Especially we would call attention to the Missionary Advocate. Its circulation is limited in New England. It is a favorable time now, in our evening social meetings to introduce this valuable and cheap neriodical.

C. H. PEIRCE, Agent. STRONG & BRODHEAD, NO. 1 CORN-HILL, have for sale a large assortment of Theological and Miscellaneous Books, among which are the following:

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[To be Continued.]

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6m Nov 22

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tf
Nov 22 TUST IN SEASON FOR THE WINTER

SCHOOLS. THE AMERICAN VOCALIST, a collection of Sacred Music, compiled by Rev. D. H. Mansfield, of the East Maine Conference.
It consists of three parts, two of which are designed for the Ven

SCHOOLS. THE AMERICAN VOCALIST, a collection of Sacred Music, compiled by Rev. D. H. Mansfield, of the East Maine Conference.

It consists of three parts, two of which are designed for the Vestry, and one for the Church.

One Part, designed especially for social worship, conference, class, and prayer meetlugs, contain, arranged for four voices, all that is valuable of the music of the Vestry ever published in this country, whether old or new,—consisting, in part, of the most admired Scottish and Irish melodies, arranged expressly for this work, and accompanied with appropriate sacred poetry. This Division of the work embodies the sweetest and most popular music now known, together with many pieces that have never before been published.

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Oct 11

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Nov 1

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Apr. 22

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March 23

#### For the Herald and Journal. HUMAN LIFE.

With disappointments ever rife, How strange a thing is human life! Now burn intensely all its fires. In vigorous hopes, and high desires Now feebly gleams its fitful ray, Like starlight at the rising day.

But yesterday, life's pathway bright Was radiant with living light; To-day, with clouds and storms o'ercast, And threatened with destruction's blast; One day, peace reigns; the next, dire strife: Thus changeable is human life !

One week, alas! has scarcely sped, Where dark oblivion's veil is spread, Since that loved child, now thin and pale, Was full of life's warm blood !- so hale, So like a fadeless flower it seemed, None of its speedy withering dreamed.

Yon form, with life's pulse beating low, Care-worn, and stricken down with w Few moons ago was strong to vie. With those who press with purpose high Amidst the elements of strife, And battle with the storms of life

Behold the rich! with flowing crest, With friends and golden treasures blest; With low contempt, and eye askance, He deigns to give the poor a glance-Rolls on, in luxury and state, High numbered with the worldly great.

Behold the poor ! howed to the soil-Destined by fate to ceaseless toil: There, human flesh-inhuman thought-And souls, and all of life are bought And sold, as if to toil for nought Such were to dread existence brought !

Some earn their bread by sweat of brow, While others live, but know not how Nor where their bread was gained,-they feed-So vampyres suck the blood they need Whilst thousands live on those who feel The grinding of their iron heel.

There, sits a favorite son of power, With senscless brain, but kingly dower; Receives the homage, praise and smile, Of all his name or robes beguile; Lifts up the drones the people hate, To guard his throne and guide the state.

By whom whate'er of good was wrought Within his realm ! Amid the hate, His folly and misrule create. He punishes with iron rod. And for his right, points up to God !

But now a change comes o'er the scene-The pampered once, disrobed and lean, Looks upward with imploring gaze To him, from whom in other days With supercilious look he turned, And envied e'en the bread he earned.

That poor, but honest laborer now, By frugal life and dripping brow, Has battled on, and Heaven has blest Till Mammon, with his wild conceit, Pours golden treasures at his feet !

That goaded slave his rights has found, And burst his fetters with a bound, Assured that life and liberty, Like air, are gifts of God, and free As well might men the lightnings bind, As hope to chain the deathless mind!

Ground in the dust by saint and sage, The soul may toil from age to age; And man yet learn his destiny; Truth's rays divine all eyes shall see, And Freedom bless the land and sea.

The despot, favorite son of power. Before its beavenly light shall cower : Old thrones will totter, reel, and fall-Scentres, and crowns, and lords, and all The pillars of a feudal state, Shall perish with the wrongs we hate.

What sudden changes mark the scene ! All ranks, all ages, high and mean, Rich men and poor, the learned and great, The church, the family and state, Alike are subjects of the strife,

WILLIAM FORD.

And lights and shades of this strange life Clintonville, N. Y.

# MISSIONS.

For the Herald and Journal.

## EARLY DIFFICULTIES OF METHODISM.

Much has been written within a few years, of the opposition we met with when our itinerancy was first introduced into New England; but I do not recollect seeing anything stated in regard to the operations and influence of the Congregational and Baptist missionaries who were sent into new settlements, by associations of their brethren in the older towns. Such have been the extraordinary change in the views of those denominations, as to the object and design of our labors, that they now generally consider us as evangelical Christians; and you know that we always rejoice to meet Christians, as such, on the ground of fraternal affection.

And but for the simple matter of historic facts, it might be well to cover with a cloak of charity a course of conduct, which will find but few friends in the present generation. Besides, the contrast will exhibit the improvement which has been achieved by the spirit of truth, and for which we ought to bless God, and take cour-

I shall mention a few instances which took place in the Northern part of Vermont and New Hampshire, as specimens of their efforts to hedge up our way. I ought to say there were happy exceptions among them. Some had warm hearts, and rejoiced when they saw the cause of Christ prosper, even when the Methodists were the instruments-these gave but a darker shade to those who were actuated by another spirit.

Those missionaries were generally men who had no settlement, and like the young Levite, went to sojourn where he might find a place' -and they were greatly annoyed by the Methodists, who were already in the field.

There had been a lot of land reserved in each town, which should belong to the first settled minister. Some were thus settled and took the land, and shortly after sold it and sought another place. Some real yankees guessed that missionaries were land jobbers. Some had been seen at auctions of wild land, sold for taxes, &c. A Mr. B., a Baptist minister, knew something of this business, and somehow got a claim upon a large tract of land, and while I was there in 1805, he was reported as using means to come into possession of it, for which he was severely execrated. About this time the Rev. Dyre Burge organized a Congregational Church, which included some of the inhabitants of three of the upper towns of Vermont on the river, and three in New Hampshire, on the other side of the river, as most of the people were settled on the valley of the river. He was therefore, settled over six towns, as it was called, and busy report said he sought to obtain very profitable to himself, whatever it was to

better place. We were of course set down among the land jobbers, and it was some time before our enemies would relinquish this charge. I knew of but one Methodist preacher who fell into this snare. He was greatly beloved by the people, and urged to locate and pass through a certain ceremony to make him their legal minister, which he might do without leaving the M. E. Church—then he could claim the lot of land. The prospect was inviting, for the labors, privations and sufferings of the itinerancy began to look like a mountain. He located, and was legalized, and took his lot of land-and all was sunshine! After enjoying the comforts of a settled minister for a while, he begged his way back into the itinerancy again, sold his lot to good advantage, loaned the cash to a merchant, who failed in business, and he lost the whole-nor did he obtain much sympathy from his breth-

The gospel of those missionaries abounded with warnings against "deceivers, blind guides, and wolves in sheep's clothing," &c. They were careful to be at their post in May and June, for they knew that was the time the preachers went to Conference.

This part of the country was included in the New York Conference until 1804. Bro. Elijah R. Sabin was stationed on Landaff in 1800, and was greatly blessed in his labors. In 1801 he went to the Conference in the city of New York, more than 300 miles. He left a loving and harmonious society in Jefferson; but then a Mr. Towle, a Baptist minister came in, and so managed, by one means and another, a large part left and joined him. The worst stories were repeated about us, and many seemed to doubt whether Methodists would come there any more, &c. When Bro. S. returned after 6 or 8 weeks he found Mr. T. had formed his church, and become their minister-the little flock was scattered, and bitterness and strife abounded. I was there the following winter, and sympathized with the afflicted; but Mr. T., poor man, was browned in the Ammonoosock. the next season, and I saw him in the water soon after he was found, on the eleventh day reading." after the sad event. Many of our societies were assailed at such times, but not always with equal success. After haying they would make another tour a few months, but would be sure to return before the storms of winter came.

While we were enjoying a good revival in Littleton, N. H., in 1806, two Congregational and two Baptist missionaries were in town, at the same time. Having heard of the work in their travels, they hasted for the spoil. These were sent to preach to the destitute, (?) and really they seemed to think these were destitute. for Methodist preachers were incompetent! They were glad that we had circuits, which would keep us away for some time to their advantage, on such occasions; but it was a severe trial, and required great confidence in God, in order to commit to his holy keeping the "new born babes," while so many volunteer nurses were proffering their gratuitous services - yet having an hundred miles of appointments given out, we were scrupulously exact to be at every one. I have often thought that we ought to have given special attention to such places at such times, even though the other parts of the circuit was neglected. This we often did when we could so arrange it, but it was often the case there was a revival in different sections of the circuit, and having our meetings appointed weeks before hand, we felt bound by that rule never to disappoint a congregation. However, when we had time to give our people proper instructions, they were often remarkably preserved amidst fascinating stratagems.

We explained to the people the character and conduct of those who specially cared for their souls, and those whose chief object was to make proselytes. The latter could by great stress on mere doctrine and ordinances, &c. May be, the next stranger that came, burning with love, would take for his text, "Arise, and be baptized, &c," and the people would fairly infer, he is after proselytes.

We were very much afflicted in Lyman and Littleton, and I found a good brother quite out of patience with such strong marks of duplicity, and I said to him, "hold on to patience a little longer, for as soon as the frost drives the striped squirrels to their winter quarters, the missiona ries will be gone." And so it was,

There was a Mr. Page, a Congregational missionary, a very active man, and I think he was the one who had a very singular meeting in a school house in Northumberland, N. H., of which I will give you a simple statement, according to my best recollection. Bro. Antipas Marshall (of blessed memory) informed me of it, and I heard it from others also, and it gives a good specimen of a method practised to bring Methodism into disrepute.

After the sermon the minister proposed having a Conference meeting, believing it might be profitable. He wished the people to speak, but all were silent. His friends were not accustomed to such meetings, and his Calvinism was too cold to warm the hearts of our brethren, and all waited to see the issue. Perceiving their backwardness, he turned to brother Marshall, (whom somebody must have described to him,) and requested liberty to ask him some questions. Bro. M. replied, he was willing to answer any question if he could. He began upon doctrine, but soon found he had missed his man, and that he had not grappled with a novice. His answers exposed Calvinism in a way by no means pleasing, and his spirit became so stirred within him, that it became manifest to the

Bro. M. had said, "the perfection we believe in, is to love the Lord with all our heart, soul, mind and strength." But the minister charged the Methodists with being ignorant of experimental religion, that they were under animal passions. &c., and it was evident his animal passions arose, while he attempted to describe the great value which we attached to spasmodic emotions, and attempted to mimic them by deep sighing -and added like this, "then if they come out and shout glory, you think they ar esanctified, and love God with all their heart-but there is no such thing in this life," &c. Bro. M. thought he deserved a severe rebuke, and replied to this effect: "If there is no such thing in this life as loving God with all the heart, what did you mean just now, when in your prayer you asked the Lord that we might love him with all the heart, soul, mind and strength-why, if that prayer should be answered, we shall all attain

This was a thunder clap, and the man stood paralyzed over his chair-all was breathless sience, when a well grown urchin, who stood in the crowd by the door, watching with deep interest the progress of things, being half convulsed with delight at the parson's delimma, attempted to whisper to his fellows, but it was heard through the house, "He's got against a stump!" Perceiving his mistake, he darted out of the door, followed by a stream of mischievous bipeds shouting at the top of their voices, He's got against a stump! He's got against a stump!! Those within seeing no reason why they should respect a man who did not respect himself. simultaneously arose from their seats; some gave vent to their risible emotions, and all left the house, not even waiting for the parson's blessing! Thus ended the Conference meeting which he hoped might be profitable, and it is hoped in the judgment of charity that he found it to be

Christian perfection to-night?"

obtain that in the town where he resided, which he soon disposed of, and left there to find a fection, if he suspected there was a Methodist selection. in the congregation.

A. KENT. New Bedford, Nov. 21, 1848.

# LADIES.

For the Herald and Journal

#### "SHE LOVES THE PLACE OF PRAYER."

A few years since a young lady was visiting the pious and talented Mrs. Mattend the prayer meeting with her?

day, and urged them as a sufficient reason for corder. not attending the prayer meeting "just for one evening." It would be uncivil to leave company. Emily would be offended and never visit her again. And what would people say if they knew that she had left company at home and gone to the meeting.

She regarded the forms of society; but she thought of the words of Him whose commands schemes, by which to raise the support of a she delighted to obey, "Forsaking not the as- minister; only let each one do his own duty, sembling of yourselves together, as the manner and if others don't do theirs tell them so, plainof some is." And she remembered also the ly and honestly; no dodging or false modesty promise to the faithful, "They shall be mine in are allowable. that day when I make up my jewels."

Taking an interesting book from the library

and handing it to Emily, she said, "It is a fixed and read before them all the subscriptions of principle with me, always to attend the prayer each one; no fair minded person can object. meeting when it is possible for me to be there. Even one active layman, or woman, in a church I shall be absent but a short time, and I doubt can do a great deal to wake up the others. I not your time will be passed very pleasantly in have seen one Christian woman do it alone,

her friend. She had often thought she would to prevent such evils. May these brief hints never make a profession of religion unless she suggest a cure. was willing to follow in the footsteps of Him whose meat and drink it was to do the will of LAMARTINE ON THE HAPPINESS OF GARhis heavenly Father.

"Now," said she, "I have found a consistent Christian-one who is resolved to serve God, let others do as they may. She loves the pleasure can be derived from gardening, we are place of prayer."

but not until she had resolved to become a explains "the philosophy of gardening." farewell.

the arrow of conviction to her heart.

IRISH ORATORS. which it was his intention to be "hurried." excitement of the moment, instinct with the life of the occasion, were in Sheridan's case carefully fashioned out beforehand and bedizened with verbal frippery, cold and lifeless in themgrace and energy of manner. It has been repeatedly noticed, that in the notes of Burke's f the argument and the heads of the inforbut images, epigrams, and exclamations. Sheridan has been often classed with Irish orators; that is, with orators having more feeling and imagination than taste. Irish oratory, it is very certain, is not confined to Hibernians, neither does it comprehend all Irish speakers. Its leading characteristic is sensibility. But this sensibility is good or bad, according to the mental powers by which it is accompanied. In Burke t appeared in connection with an understanding and an imagination greater than any other orator ever possessed; and second, if second at seen wherever the system of African slavery is all, only to Bacon among statesmen. In Grat- tolerated, was presented in the streets of our tan it took the form of fiery patriotism, stim- city, on Sunday morning last. A gang of neulating every faculty of his intellect, and con- groes, consisting of persons of both sexes, acdensing the expression of thought and fancy by companied by a white man, on their way to a pervading both with earnest passion. In Cur- Southern market, passed along Chestnut street, ran it quickened into almost morbid action one as the bells of the various churches were calling of the readiest and most fertile, though not on Christians to assemble at their respective placomprehensive, minds ever placed in a human ces of worship. In front of the procession was brain. In Shiel it is seen in the rapidity, in- a large wagon, in which were thickly stowed tensity, and intellectual fierceness given to the several women and children. This was followexpression of blended argument and fancy. In ed by forty-three men and boys walking, severall of these sensibility is more or less earnest al of them chained together, the whole under and genuine, penetrating thought with fire, and the charge of a man on horseback. This misthus giving force to the will as well as persua- erable spectacle excited the honest indignation sion to the understanding. In another class of of our citizens, who regarded it as a direct insult Irish orators, of which Phillips was once con- offered to them, and the day, and the hour. sidered the representative, this sensibility is lit-tle more than the boiling over of warm blood, ble citizens speak of this outrage on the feelings without corresponding power of thought or imag- of a Christian community, all of whom concurination; and it runs into all excesses of ver- red in reprobating it in the strongest possible bose declamation and galvanized common-place. terms. And yet, such spectacles are the neces-Execrable as it is, however, and doomed to sary adjuncts of the system of slavery. Wherinstant damnation in a tempest of hisses as soon ever it prevails, they will be seen. We have as it is printed, it is still not without effect upon never heard any one speak of the slave traders uncultivated or excited audiences. The style of who are engaged in the internal slave trade, oratory is sometimes called imaginative, although without denouncing them and their accursed its leading absurdities are directly traceable to traffic. They are everywhere looked upon as tive than Swift's Mock reasoning to prove that is shunned by all. And yet men are found, Partridge was dead, is argumentative.-North who, for a base love of money will consign American Review.

## POPERY IN OREGON.

The following extract is from a letter recently received in this country, from the Rev. William copal Mission in Oregon. It gives a characteristic illustration of the vaunting effrontery of Romanism, accompanied, however, with most gratifying evidence that that effrontery received the rebuke it deserved. We are glad to perceive that the spirit of true republicanism has passed the Rocky Mountains, and resists the

to open the morning sessions with prayer. no other suitable building in the place.

said he would be pleased if the clergymen would pose on her bosom.

The priest, who was standing by the stove, immediately said that he had been invited to officiate as their Chaplain, that he was present for that purpose, but that he would allow no one else to dictate a prayer to any of his people. "We have," said he, "authority to preach from the apostles; this is a political body, and can do its business without prayers, or each one who wishes it can pray silently; but some of my people are members of the body, and if any of these persons come here to dictate prayers to my people, I will not permit it," &c.

The speaker scarcely knew what to reply to The this intolerance; but in a few minutes the house day was passed in cheerful conversation, and as proceeded to elect a Chaplain, and the priest the shades of evening gathered around, Mrs. was excused. I have regularly served them - inquired if her friend would like to since that time, and in a few days the session ttend the prayer meeting with her?

Emily declined, pleading as an excuse that nethy, brought up the school question in his she had no taste for the exercises of a religious message, but I fear that war and rumors of war will crowd out any valuable action on the sub-Here was a dilemma. The enemy immedi- ject; but I hear that the special messenger to ately suggested the fashionoble excuses of the the States, is to start shortly .- New York Re-

#### For the Herald and Journal.

#### THE STEWARDS AND LEADERS.

They are the "standing order," the station-But Mrs. M- would never avail herself ed sentinels, the "committee of vigilence" of of an excuse which she dare not plead at the our church. Our original organization is not deficient; it's the men who are deficient if any-We want no new plans-no new thing.

If people are mean in their subscriptions, let the stewards call a meeting of the whole church, many a time. The preacher should have no Emily could not but admire the decision of concern about church finances; members ought A LAYMAN.

As this is the season when so much pure

tempted to give a short extract from Lamartine's In a few days Emily returned to her home, essay on gardening, in which we may say he Christian. And "I will always be punctual at the pertinently alludes to the fact that the love of prayer meeting," she said, as she bid her friend the beautiful is growing wider and stronger every day; "That gardening, which heretofore Years passed on, and Emily was true to her was only a sort of amusement or domestic luxword; she became an active Christian. She ury, an adornment of the soil, has become nowtoo found sweet delight in prayer. It was the a-days a new and magnificent object of comlove and regard Mrs. M—— had showed for merce. At a time when labor fails for man more the ordinances of the house of God that sent than man fails for labor—at a time when to invent a new industry is to invent wealth, occupation, wages, life itself for numberless workmen-is not this a view fitted to impress the statesman, to touch an intelligent minister of agriculture and of commerce? Do not, gentlemen, suppose this a mere hyperbole-exaggera-As an orator, Sheridan belongs to a peculiar tion. I am just returned from the South, and class. He was certainly the most artificial of have seen on the shores of the Mediterranean a peakers when his ambition led him to imitate very considerable coasting trade in flowers! ox in impassioned declamation, or Burk in luminous disquisition and imaginative expression. Several millions of money, from their flower The private memoranda of Sheridan's speeches beds. And one art gives rise to another. After show the exact place where the "good God, Mr. show the exact place w cording to their shades, odors, colors. This art With regard to imagery, those figures which has been so studied there, that they combine, start up in the mind of the true orator in the intertwine, plait, as it were, so weave together roses, pinks, dahlias, and ranunculuses, that the boquets prepared to decorate tables on regala days, boquets often a yard in circumference, reselves, but made to tell upon the audience by ous velvets, mosaic of plants. There are vegetable weavers of flowers, who turn out their perfumed fabrics; the flower girls there as at beeches nothing is observable but the outline Athens, form a class apart. The bouquets which you admire, you inhale at the fetes of mation; in the notes of Sheridan's little is seen Toulou, Marseilles, Bourdeaux, and even of Paris, are woven at Genoa or at Florence. Hence the gardening of luxury becomes each day more and more a regular business. Go on and render it more perfect, and it will one day become a fine art-a school of painting, of which the palette will be the garden."

## REVOLTING SPECTACLE.

One of those wretched spectacles which are

want of imagination. It is no more imagina- unworthy of the least respect, and their society themselves and families to universal contempt and others are found who for the sake of a few pitiful dollars, will sustain these men in their traffic by selling their slaves to them. \*

We earnestly hope the day is not very distant when our beloved Commonwealth, so honored and honorable in other respects, will get rid of Roberts, Superintendent of the Methodist Epis- its system of bondage, and along with it, all its revolting adjuncts .- Ky. Examiner.

## INDIAN ELOQUENCE.

Nowhere can be found a more poetic thought in more captivating simplicity of expression than earliest demands of its deadliest and universal in the answer of Tecumseh to Governor Harrifoe. We copy from the Sunday School Advo- son, in the Conference of Vincennes. It contains a high moral rebuke and sarcasm, heightened in effect by an evident consciousness of loftiness Romanism is here, and doing all it can. I above the reach of insult. At the close of his give you an incident: the Legislature is in ses- address, he found that no chair had been placed sion, and, at the opening, passed the customary for him; a neglect which Gov. Harrison ordered resolution, inviting the clergymen of the place to be remedied as soon as noticed. Suspecting, The perhaps, that it was more an affront than a mis committee invited M Cormacl, the Catholic take, with an air of dignity elevated almost to priest, among the rest. I opened the first morn-haughtiness, he declined the seat proffered with ing, by invitation. The Legislature sits, you the words, "Your father requests you to take the must know, in the Methodist church, as there is chair," and auswered, as he calmly disposed himself on the ground: " My father! The sun is my The second morning the speaker arose, and father, and the earth is my mother-I will re-

The Periodical Paper of this Society for October, represents the Society as in pressing need Congregational Journal. of funds for the distribution of the Scriptures in foreign lands. The Missionary Union has called for appropriations amounting to ten thousand dollars, which will be wanted before the first of April next for the Karen, Chinese, Assam, and German missions. This, in addition to other appropriations needed for foreign fields. according to the estimate of the Agent, will amount to at least \$20,000, without including

The importance of circulating the Scriptures, specially in Germany, France and Italy, is understood by every friend of the Society, and it s hoped, now that an opportunity is presented provided for carrying it into effect.

important concerns in all the world; the holy "Very well," said the negro, "dat am accord-sacrament represents the most serious and awful ing to all de resolution." matters; the whole creation is serious in serving God and us; all who are in hell are serious; how then can we be gay, and trifle with all-important time?" Admirable reply, and worthy to be engraven on the tablet of every heart! It marks an obvious distinction between melancholy and seriousness: and while it administers we cannot but see there is much to enforce the exhortation of the text; much to make us

"Walk thoughtful, on the silent, solemn shore, Of that vast ocean we must sail so soon.'

#### FRENCH NOVELS.

Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, late Professor of Moral Philosophy in Union College, a man of great intellectual acquirements, and inaction, thus speaks of the light literature of the day; "The insipid French novels with which false views of life, and taint with every touch. It is absurd to call them literature at all. But Gregor, the member for Glasgow, was a poor a rotten log, or a putrescent carcase, which is may we look for a return to good morals, and Ultima Thule .- English paper. not till then .- Exchange.

#### A NEW EMANCIPATION SCHEME.

and feasible. In the first place we have an important admission, viz., that slavery must be abolished. "The decree has gone forth, inspired by the Almighty, and dictated by the common, the almost universal sense of mankind. Slavery is not suited to this age. The spirit of the age is against it. The new light which Robinson so beautifully foretold would spring from the Gospel, will not suffer it perma- her but to admire; none mentioned her but to nently to exist."

Then we have the new plan, which is for substance, that the work of emancipation be carried through a term of twenty years, one-twentieth of the whole slave population being set free every year; and that an adequate sum of money, say three hundred millions of dollars, be appropriated for the compensation of the owners, payable in twenty annual instalments of fifteen millions each.

This plan savors much more of profit to the master than of justice to the slave. Still it is better that such a scheme should be agitated, than that the idea of eternal slavery should repose undisturbed in the minds even of Southern people. We like the remarks of the Advertiser on the spirit of the free States.

If Congress should adopt the Missouri Compromise as applicable to the new territories, it is as certain as anything human can be that the free States will not submit. In what form the opposition to such a decision of the National quences it may lead to, we cannot venture to years. He professed saving faith in Christ Legislature will manifest itself, and what consepredict; but we cannot be wrong in predicting that the people of the free States-with a very considerable number of those in the non-slaveholding States-will resist to the last extremity any measure of national legislation which can have the effect of establishing slavery in territory now free, that belongs, or may hereafter belong to the Union .- Boston Reporter.

## OUR METHODIST EPISCOPAL BRETHREN.

the two most prominent bodies of the Metho- them. dists-we mean the Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestant Churches-is subsiding. For years the Methodist Episcopal press seldom deigned to notice us at all, and never without some unpleasant fling at our obscurity-some 17, aged 29 years. He experienced religion in sanguine prediction of the failure of our institu- 1841. His sickness was tedious and painful, tions. That we have indulged at times too but he was resigned thus to be early struck much of a similar spirit towards them, is quite down by death. It afforded him great consolaprobable. But they are growing wiser and bet- tion that he had early given his heart to Christ, ter, and we trust we shall keep pace with them. and in the swellings of Jordan he exclained, In looking over our exchanges of late, we have "It is the Lord's will, and blessed be his holy met with a number of allusions to the "Protes- name." tant," and to the Church it represents, in the columns of the old side journals, all of which bespeak the prevalence of a "better spirit." We hail these indications of Christian feelings. Why should they not be fostered? If they prefer their mode of government to ours, let them concede to us the same right of preference. Both churches are striving to advance scriptural holichurches are striving to advance scriptural holiness among men. Our work is identical. With any fee or reward whatever for their services. The God's blessing upon us, then, let us not forget that "one is our Master, even Christ, and that all we are brethren."-Methodist Protestant.

## "THE BENEFIT OF CLERGY."

This phrase had its origin in the dark ages, when literature, what little there was in the world, was almost all found among the clergy;

at Boston, and be post paid, unless containing \$10.00, or and when a clergyman died, it was felt to be a five new subscribers. public loss, as the State was deprived of his involving facts, must be accompanied with the names of the earning. So highly was literature prized, that writers. it became a law that a clergyman who could read, when convicted of a capital offence might subscribers in full, and the name of the Post Office to escape the penalty of the law, so that the State which papers are to be sent, in such a manner that there can might not lose the benefit of his learning. In process of time this law was so extended that

the six ministerial lots of land, but could only others. At any rate, it is presumed that he was arrange among themselves as to who should of- AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY. any man who could read, should have the benefit of the clergy, that is, should escape the death penalty in consideration of his intelligence .-

#### HOW TO GIVE.

At a missionary meeting held among the negroes in the West Indies, these three resolutions were agreed upon:—"1. We will all give something. 2. We will all give as God France and Italy, where the Society has begun As soon as the meeting was over, a leading negro took his seat at the table, with pen and ink, to put down what each came to give. Many came and gave, some more and some less. Among those that came was a rich old negro, for furnishing the destitute in these countries who threw down on the table a small silver coin. "Take dat back again," said the negro who received the money. "Dat may be according to de first resolution, but not according to de second." The rich old man accordingly took it up, and hobbled back to his seat in a Secretary Walsingham, an eminent courtier great rage. One after another came forward, and statesman in Queen Elizabeth's time, in his and almost all giving more than himself, he old age, retired into a rural privacy. Some of was fairly ashamed, and again threw down a his former gay companions came to visit him, piece of money on the table saying "Dar! take who observed that he was melancholy. "No," dat!" It was a valuable piece of gold; but it said he, "I am not melancholy, I am serious: was given so ill-temperedly that the negro and it is very proper I should be so. Ah, my answered again-" No, dat don't do yet. It friends, while we laugh, all things are serious may be according to the first and second resoround about us. God is serious, who exercises lutions, but not according to de last;" and he patience towards us; Christ is serious, who was obliged to take up his coin. Still angry shed his atoning blood for us; the Holy Ghost at himself and all the rest, he sat a long time, is serious, in striving against the obstinacy of till nearly all were gone, and then came to the our hearts; the Holy Scriptures are serious table, and with a smile on his face, very wilbooks-they present to our thoughts the most lingly gave a large sum to the treasure.

#### HUMBLE ORIGIN OF LITERARY AND SCI-ENTIFIC MEN.

What have evening hours done for mechanics who had only ten hour's toil? What in the a pertinent reproof to this world's gay trifles, moral, what in the religious, what in the scienit indicates a frame of mind which it becomes all tific world? Hearken to these facts! One of persons habitually to cherish. For, whatever the best editors the Westminster Review could view we take of our conditions and prospects, ever boast, and one of the most brilliant writers of the passing hour, was a cooper in Aberdeen. One of the editors of a London daily journal was a baker in Elgin; perhaps the best reporter on the Times was a weaver in Edinburgh; the editor of the Witness was a blacksmith in Dundee: another was a watchmaker in Banff: the late Dr. Milnes, of China, was a herdboy in Rhynia; the Principal of the London Missionary Society's College at Hong Kong, was a saddler at Huntly; the leading mechanist on the London and Birmingham Railway, with £700 a timately acquainted with the springs of human year, was a mechanic in Glasgow; and perhaps our country is deluged, are the seeds of robbery, esty's physician, was a druggist in Banff. Joarson, piracy, and assassination. They give seph Hume was a sailor first, and then a laborer it may be asked, do they not shine? Yes, like boy in Rosshire ; Mr. Wilson, the member for Westbury, was a ploughman in Haddington; phosphorescent because it is decayed. When and Arthur Anderson, the member for Orkney, our people learn to read good books only, then earned his bread by the sweat of his brow in the

#### RISING IN THE WORLD.

Mrs. Adams, writing to her husband during A writer in the New York Commercial Ad- the Revelutionary War, and referring to her son vertiser, has come forward with a scheme for John Quincy Adams, says: "Our John has

## BIOGRAPHICAL.

Sister MARY A. WATSON died in Princeton, Mass., Sept. 21, aged 34 years. None knew praise. Yet was she retiring and unassuming, modest and meek. She was an embodiment of the apostolic injunction, "Do all things without murmuring or complaint." Though few are called to endure what she endured, of privation in respect to privileges she would gladly have enjoyed, and of bodily sufferings. She had some fears in her last painful and prolonged sickness, lest she should have all those peculiar manifestations of divine grace which the good often experience in the dying hour; but she was perfectly triumphant for the last few hours. I need not mention the expressions of triumph that fell from her lips; suffice it to say, that in her death we have additional confirmation of the remark, "Our people die well."

A. A. Cook. Princeton, Mass., Nov. 20.

JOSHUA LORD departed this life in the triumphs of faith, in Ipswich, Oct. 13, aged 41 about 18 years since. He was a worthy member of the church till he was removed to the church of the first-born in heaven. His sickness was attended with great bodily suffering. In connection with this his faith was severely tried by the death of two children. But his faith failed not; the peace of God filled his heart : his confidence waxed stronger as he entered the valley of the shadow of death, and its highest exercise was put forth in his last words, Lord Jesus, into thy hands I commend my departing spirit." His widow and six children We are glad to find that the coldness between survive him; may his death be sanctified to S. C. Ipswich, Nov. 21.

> Mr. AARON W. BUGBEE died in Roxbury, Nov. J. D. BRIDGE.

## TERMS

shire, Providence, and Vermont Conferences. 1. The Herald and Journal is published weekly, at \$2.00 per annum, in advance.
2. All Travelling Preachers in the Methodist Episcopal

Church, are authorised Agents, to whom payment may be

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Printed by F. RAND - Press of G. C. RAND & CO.